

# ARMY



# NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

## JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

VOLUME XX—NUMBER 7.  
WHOLE NUMBER 995.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1882.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.  
SINGLE COPIES FIFTEEN CENTS.

# U. M. C.

CELEBRATED

## METALLIC AMMUNITION

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

## QUALITY UNEXCELLED.

RIM AND CENTRAL FIRE CARTRIDGES for Sporting and Target Practice.

PAPER SHOT SHELLS.—Best Quality and "Second Grade," acknowledged by sportsmen to be Superior to All Others.

BRASS SHOT SHELLS.—Bordan, Sturtevant, and Wesson.

**CUN WADS: Black and Pink Edge.**

PRIMERS of all Kinds. Bullet Breech Caps. Percussion Caps. CANNON PRIMERS, Etc.

**THE UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.,**  
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

"U. M. C." goods can be obtained from any Gun Dealer or Hardware Merchant. (Not sold at retail by the Manufacturers.)



### The Hotchkiss Revolving Cannon

which the cut represents, mounted on the field carriage, has been adopted by the United States for both Field and Naval purposes, and by nearly all the Governments of Europe.

They are made of 37mm., 47mm., and 58mm. calibre, and fire common and steel shell.

The 37mm. and 47mm. fire 60 to 80 shell per minute, giving 1,500 to 2,000 fragments. In service, with deliberate aim at moving objects, from 15 to 30, giving 1,200 dangerous fragments per minute.

The Naval gun is mounted on the non-recoil principle, and being aimed from the shoulder, with the ease of a musket, attains a greater accuracy at sea than any other cannon.

The range of the 37mm. gun is 5,000 yards, of the 47mm., 6,500 yards.

The steel shell from the smaller gun penetrates all torpedo boats up to 3,000 yards, and at acute angles up to 2,000 yards, and the 47mm. perforates all the unarmored ships now in service.

For Field service the accuracy of fire and regularity of range are unsurpassed.

(See Official Reports of Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A.)

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ADDRESS

**HOTCHKISS & CO., 21 RUE ROYALE, PARIS.**

OR MESSRS. GRAHAM & HAINES,

113 Chambers Street, New York.

ESTABLISHED 1847.  
**BAKER & MCKENNEY,**

141 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE New Regulation

**CORK and FELT HELMETS,**

MILITARY GOODS

FOR THE ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD.

Spannettes, Shoulder Knots and Shoulder Straps, Fatigue Caps and all kinds of Equipments for the Army and National Guard of the various States, constantly on hand and made to order at short notice.

**HOWARD ACKERMAN,**

SUCCESSOR TO

**J. R. ACKERMAN'S SON,**

No. 712 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

**UNIFORMS—**

Since 1786 this House has been the Standard for Uniforms for Officers in the Military Service of the United States.

**BOYLAN & CO.,**

135 GRAND STREET NEW YORK CITY.

**MILITARY CLOTHIERS,**

Army, Navy, and National Guard.

Band and Police Uniforms a Specialty.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO OFFICERS' UNIFORMS, ARMY NAVY AND NATIONAL GUARD.

Contractors for the States of New York, Mass., Conn., New Jersey and Michigan.

**ALBERT KRAMER,**

Army and Navy Uniforms,

AND STYLISH CIVILIAN DRESS,

SELF-IMPORTED GOODS ONLY.)

OVER 15 YEARS WITH ACKERMAN'S

Now with **FRANCIS HAGER,**  
816 BROADWAY, New York.







# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XX. NUMBER 7.  
WHOLE NUMBER 966.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.  
SINGLE COPIES FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

Branch Office, 1490 New York Ave. N. W., Wash'n.

SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

## PERSONAL ITEMS.

THE San Francisco Report of September 2 says: Captain and Mrs. Glass, U. S. N., are passing a few months at Piedmont Springs. Paymaster and Mrs. Colby, U. S. N., have returned to the Navy yard from Lake Tahoe. Capt. E. O. Merriman, of the *Adams*, who has been East for a month, on a leave of absence, has returned and reported for duty.

LIEUT. John S. Mason, 1st U. S. Infantry, of Fort Thomas, A. T., is on a month's leave.

REAR-ADMIRAL Geo. F. Emmons, U. S. N., was in New York the early part of the week, stopping at the New York Hotel.

MAJ. Caleb H. Carlton, 3d U. S. Cavalry, was before a Retiring Board which met at Washington in the early part of the week.

ASST. Surgeon Morse K. Taylor, U. S. A., has relinquished his duties as attending surgeon at Detroit, Mich., remaining on duty, however, as post surgeon of Fort Wayne.

CAPT. H. B. Freeman, 7th U. S. Infantry, goes to Fort Leavenworth as captain of the Department of Dakota team.

LIEUT.-COMDR. Chas. F. Schmitz, U. S. N., registered early this week at the Grand Central Hotel, New York.

PAY Inspector A. J. Clark, U. S. N., was a guest at the Gilsey House, New York, in the early part of the week.

THE accident to Commodore Walker, U. S. N., while driving near Washington September 7 has fortunately been attended with no ill results so far as the Commodore is concerned, although his carriage was none the better for the accident.

LIEUT. W. E. Hoffman, 9th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Nebraska, has been visiting at Olney, Illinois.

LIEUT. Jas. M. Bopes, adjutant 8th Cavalry, has bid farewell to friends at Salem, Mass., and left by way of St. Louis to join his regiment in Texas.

COL. G. P. Buell, 15th Infantry, will not rejoin his regiment until next spring.

ASST. Surgeon R. W. Shufeldt, U. S. A., reports to Gen. Hunt for assignment to a post in the Department of the South.

CAPT. John H. Page, 3d Infantry, for some time past on special duty at Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan's headquarters at Chicago, will leave there in a week or two for a tour on recruiting service.

LIEUT.-COMDR. A. G. Caldwell, U. S. N., has relinquished his duties at the torpedo station at Newport and gone on a year's leave.

LIEUT.-COMDR. Goringe, U. S. N., Senator Bayard, and several distinguished Englishmen are visiting the Yellowstone Park, as guests of the Hon. Abram Hewitt.

PASSED ASST. ENGINEER C. B. Roelker, U. S. N., recently granted three months' leave, sailed from New York, Sept. 9, to visit his home in Germany and other European places.

CAPT. C. A. Coolidge, 7th Infantry, after a pleasant ride tour at Fort Snelling, has returned to Fort Pembina, D. T.

CAPT. R. H. Hall, 10th U. S. Infantry, spending a leave at Fisher's Island, near New London, Conn., was expected to rejoin at Fort Porter this week.

LIEUT. G. G. Greenough, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., early this week from a short leave.

PAYMASTER Henry Clayton, U. S. N., the new appointment, will go on duty for a short while in the office of the Paymaster-General until he gets broken into harness.

LIEUT. E. B. Chapin, 15th U. S. Infantry, who lately transferred from the 4th U. S. Artillery with Lieut. L. H. Walker, has left Fort Warren for St. Louis to conduct recruits to New Mexico, and then to join his company.

LIEUT. W. W. Gilpatrick, U. S. N., has entered upon duty at the Hydrographic office.

PASSED ASST. ENGINEER H. F. Slosson, U. S. N., left Portsmouth Navy-yard this week on a year's leave, at the conclusion of which, Sept. 15, 1883, he will leave the Service.

COL. F. W. Benteen, 7th Cavalry, after a lengthened sojourn in New York as a member of the Magazine Gun Board, will very shortly resume active service with his regiment in Dakota.

LIEUT. Theodore Mosher, 22d U. S. Infantry, lately on leave in New York State, and visiting friends in Washington, will shortly return to his regiment in Texas.

THE resignation of Captain Hartley, 22d U. S. Infantry, and consequent promotion of 1st Lieut. W. W. Daugherty, of the regiment, to a captaincy, leaves General Hancock's aide, Lieut. G. S. L. Ward, the senior 1st lieutenant of the 22d.

LIEUT. Charles Braden, U. S. A., has returned to West Point and resumed his scholastic duties there.

CAPT. M. L. Courtney and 1st Lieut. C. A. Varnum, 7th Cavalry, after a tour of field duty have rejoined at Fort Meade, Dakota.

LIEUT. D. A. Frejerick, 7th Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Stevenson, D. T., from rifle practice at Fort Snelling.

LIEUT. E. L. Zalinski, 5th U. S. Artillery, has rejoined at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, after a pleasant two months' detail at Fort Monroe, Va.

A GENERAL Court-martial, with Col. L. L. Langdon, U. S. A., as president, varied the monotony this week of Gaithersburg, Md. This is the first General Court, we believe, since the troops went into camp there.

DOCTOR A. W. Scott, U. S. A., has joined for duty at Fort Lowell, A. T.

LIEUT. Robert Hanna, 6th U. S. Cavalry, has joined at San Diego Barracks, Cal., for light garrison duty.

MAJOR M. A. Cochran, 12th U. S. Infantry, will go to Fort Niagara, N. Y., for duty, instead of to Plattsburg, as originally contemplated.

LATE advices from Major A. S. Nicholson, of the Marine Corps, locate him at Carlsbad, Europe.

COL. O. B. Wilcox, with his regiment, the 12th Infantry, are expected daily to arrive at their destinations in the Department of the East.

CAPT. G. E. Overton, 6th Cavalry, is on a pleasant official tour from Fort Grant, A. T., San Francisco, and Yuma.

INSPECTOR General B. Jones, U. S. A., visited Cleveland and Detroit this week on inspection service. From Detroit his route is northward to those remote posts Brady and Mackinac.

CAPT. F. B. Hamilton, 2d U. S. Artillery, returned to Baltimore, Md., from Toledo, early this week, to act as one of the judges at the competitive drill at Druid Hill Park, under the auspices of the "Oriole," referred to elsewhere.

LIEUT. Thos. N. Wood, U. S. N., son of the lamented Chief Engineer Wood, arrived in Washington from San Francisco, September 2.

JUDGE Advocate G. N. Lieber, U. S. A., has entered upon his duties in the Bureau of Military Justice, and is quite satisfied with the change from West Point.

JUDGE Advocate Withrop, U. S. A., has entered upon his duties on the Staff of Major General McDowell, at the Presidio, San Francisco.

JUDGE Advocate General Bemy, of the Navy, has resumed the helm in the Bureau of Naval Justice.

GEN. Chauncey McKeever's summer vacation has made him look younger than ever, and he has settled down at Washington for the winter.

CAPT. H. J. Bishop, of the Marine Corps, who went from Pensacola to Mount Vernon Barracks, goes on duty at Brooklyn, N. Y., Captain James Forney taking his place at Mount Vernon.

THE death of Medical Inspector Gibbs promotes Surgeon E. S. Bogert to Medical Inspector, with relative rank of commander.

CAPT. J. S. King, 12th U. S. Infantry, for some time past on leave in New York City, started this week to join his company at Madison Barracks, N. Y.

THE London Daily Telegraph says about the fashion creeping in of men wearing bracelets: "The porte-bonheur is an old-established institution in the Austrian and Italian cavalry. Archduke Radolph, the Austrian Crown Prince, wears upon his left wrist a bracelet of chain mail. The late King Victor Emmanuel, a mighty hunter in his day, always wore a massive bracelet containing a medallion of St. Hubert, the same that is now worn in memory of him by his son, Italy's actual sovereign. Austrian naval officers are addicted to the wearing of porte-bonheurs in which are medals bearing the effigy of St. Peter, while the bracelets of imperial and royal artillery officers are invariably commemorative of St. Barbara's piety and personal attractions."

WE learn of the engagement and approaching marriage of 2d Lieut. Charles L. Collins, 24th Infantry, to Miss Emma Beach, daughter of William N. Beach, of New York. Miss Beach was at West Point last summer, where she was quite a belle, and made many friends, who we are sure, will heartily congratulate the lieutenant on his good fortune.

"What is there in the vale of life  
Half so delightful as a wife?"

GEN. HOWARD having, on taking over the command of the Department of the Platte, ordered his staff to appear in uniform during business hours, the *Omaha Bee* facetiously says: "The notification was so sudden that several of the officers were taken by surprise. Col. Burnham ransacked several closets, and finally succeeded in hunting up an old blouse, which gave him the appearance of a retired officer in the salvation army. Col. Stanton looked cheerful and resigned in a coat of the latest regulation, adorned with brand new shoulder straps. Capt. Thomas 'shabbyed' up and down the corridors in cavalry pants and a blue cloth blouse of the newest pattern, and wrote out orders for transportation with increased vigor. Dr. Barnett wore a look of settled melancholy as he shook hands with Lieut. Kingman, and exchanged congratulations over the new frills. Later in the day Major Furey put in an appearance in full uniform, and was the centre of a group of admiring friends. The first impression of every visitor was that the headquarters were about to be photographed in group, but all agree that several of the uniforms are greatly improved by the personal appearance of their wearers."

THE *Pioneer Press*, of Sept. 9, says: Col. D. C. Houston and Major H. M. Robert, U. S. Engineer Corps, were busy yesterday afternoon at Major Allen's office in connection with the examination of the plans of the Winnegoshish dam. Our reporter was informed that the report would be made direct to the Government, but there is good reason for

believing that the engineers will find the plans as they were finally made, and the work thus far done, to be first-class engineering.

THE *Omaha Herald*, of Sept. 6, says: Gen. O. O. Howard arrived yesterday morning with his family and registered at the Millard Hotel. Col. Stanton, Col. Lindington, Col. Burnham, Gen. Wilson, Gen. Carlin, commandant at Fort Omaha; Major Furey, Capt. Thomas, Dr. Barnett, Lieut. Kingman and Lieut. Butler D. Price proceeded to the depot to receive the new commandant. Lieut. Guy Howard, son of and aid to the General, accompanied his father. The greetings were very pleasant and cordial. During the day Gen. Howard took a drive about the city in company with Gen. W. W. Lowe, who was a classmate at West Point. Col. J. H. Taylor, the new Adjutant-General, arrived on a late train yesterday and reported. He will assume his duties to-day, when Col. Stanton, who has been Acting Adjutant-General and virtually commander of the Department in the "interregnum," in addition to sustaining his accustomed responsibilities of the financial direction as the head of the Pay Department, will be relieved of his extra duties. Lieut. Wood, of General Howard's personal staff, has arrived. Lieut. Sladen, A. D. C., is expected to-day.

MAJOR J. W. Mason, 3d Cavalry, has left Fort Verde and taken command of Fort Huachuca, A. T.

LIEUT. A. S. Bailey, 6th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Huachuca, has been assigned to light garrison duty at San Diego Barracks, Cal.

COL. E. A. Carr, 6th Cavalry, now that the Court of Inquiry at Whipple Barracks has completed its proceedings, has gone to Fort Apache to take command of his regiment.

CAPT. May H. Stacey, 12th U. S. Infantry, takes command of Plattsburg Barracks instead of Fort Niagara, and is expected at the former post early next week.

WE are pleased to note the detail of Passed Asst. Engineer Robert Crawford, U. S. N., as Instructor in the Spring Garden Institute at Philadelphia.

LIEUT.-COMDR. G. W. Pigman and W. W. Maud, U. S. N., enter upon duty at the Hydrographic Office, Washington, next week.

GEN. Grant and Mrs. Grant attended the recent marriage at Goshen, N. Y., of Miss Rawlins, daughter of the late Gen. Rawlins, Secretary of War, to Mr. George Holman.

SURGEON Robert Murray, U. S. A., Gen. Hancock's new Medical Director, visited Fort Adams this week and was hospitably received by his friends there.

PAYMASTER De Witt C. Poole, U. S. A., will leave New York in a few days to report to Gen. Miles at Vancouver Barracks, if sufficiently recovered from his recent accident.

GEN. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., has settled down to business at Omaha and is quite satisfied with his new command, the Department of the Platte.

GEN. George Crook, U. S. A., has got to work at Whipple Barracks, and the Arizonians have ceased to sigh for "the good old times."

COL. James P. Martin, U. S. A., Gen. Crook's Adjutant-General, has met with a hearty welcome from his old friends in Arizona.

CAPT. L. C. Forsyth, U. S. A., left Buffalo early this week to attend the funeral of his deceased sister.

ASST. Surg. Joseph Y. Porter, U. S. A., stationed at Tampa, Fla., is, we are glad to hear, recovering from an attack of "Dengue Fever."

SECRETARY of War Lincoln visited Chicago this week and was warmly welcomed by his many friends there.

THE Emperor William of Germany, at the parade at Breslau, Sept. 9, of the 6th army corps, remained three hours in the saddle, and was anything but inactive during that time. No "certificate of disability" required in his case.

THE following cadets have been appointed cadet officers and cadet petty officers at the Naval Academy: S. D. Greene, Jr., cadet lieutenant commander; cadet lieutenants, J. B. Jackson, G. W. Street, H. George, F. L. Chapin; cadet masters, S. H. Barnard, T. S. O'Leary, H. P. Agos, W. J. Wilson; cadet ensigns, A. S. Keith, E. W. Dalrymple, J. A. Jackson, T. H. Gignilliat, T. V. Tone; petty officers of the first class, B. W. Barkley, H. O. Alexander, G. C. Stout, T. A. Witherspoon, P. T. Brady, R. E. Thurston, E. B. Weeks, H. C. Pettit, C. E. Sweeting, R. T. Frazier, S. I. Mitchell, F. R. Colvin; petty officers, second class, F. E. Curtis, C. D. Williams, A. M. Beecher, T. H. Leary, J. K. Seymour, C. H. Hayes, H. McNulta, W. McCreary, C. W. Hazeltine, W. B. Shoemaker, H. P. Jones, Jr., and J. R. Harrell. The cadet officers and petty officers are assigned to rank in which they are named. Cadet Greene is the son of Commander S. Dana Greene, for several years past senior aid to the Superintendent at the Naval Academy, and now in command of the *Despatch*. The new cadet officers take charge of the battalion upon the re-opening of the Naval Academy, Oct. 1.

HARPER'S *Weekly* says: Lieut. Very, U. S. N., a distinguished linguist, having studied the language of every port he has visited, including those of France, Italy, Germany, Egypt, China, and Japan, has charge of the transit of Yampa party to be stationed at Santa Cruz, in Patagonia.

PRESIDENT Arthur, still on his travels in the *Despatch*, visited Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 10, and was saluted from the Navy-yard. Accompanied by Secretary Chandler he proceeded to the Westworth House, New Castle, in Command.



and Wells's steam cutter, and after breakfast drove to Rye Beach. After sundry hospitalities there the Presidential party proceeded to the Navy-yard landing and went down the river in Commodore Wells's steam cutter to the *Despatch* and sailed for Bar Harbor. The *Tallapoosa*, with Secretary Chandler, accompanied the *Despatch* to meet the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron, to return with them and attend the review in the harbor.

This special favor shown to Lord Chas. Beresford, commanding the *Condor* at Alexandria, has occasioned some feeling. The London correspondent of the *Hampshire Telegraph* referring to this feeling, and quoting a correspondent of his own who was on board the *Inflexible*: "We all considered the little *Ogynet* was ever so much more plucky than the *Condor*, and she was lustily cheered when nearing the big ships after withdrawing from the action, but of course the officer commanding the *Ogynet* has no handle to his name, and is not so well-known at Court." This is not a fair imputation by any means, and never should have been made. We feel assured that no such spirit of toadyism controlled the reports, either official or press.

Gen. Sherman and family, accompanied by Gen. Tidball and wife, left Washington on Tuesday, as previously arranged and mentioned, for Lake Winnepesaukee, New Hampshire, and other places North.

CHAPLAIN J. H. Macomber, U. S. A., of Fort Custer, M. T., will visit the East to remain until November.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL Rufus Ingalls, U. S. A., came on to New York from Washington this week, stopping at the Gilsey House. His visits to New York are always highly appreciated by his many warm friends in that city.

GEN. B. W. Brice, U. S. A., visited New York this week, registering at the Grand Hotel.

REAR-ADMIRAL E. T. Nichols, U. S. N., was a guest at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, this week.

LIEUT. James A. Emery, 11th U. S. Infantry, is expected to rejoin from leave at Fort Sully, D. T., early in October.

ASST. SURG. J. D. Hall, U. S. A., of Fort Randall, Dakota, will make a brief visit East in a few days.

THE N. Y. Sun has made a discovery. It says: "General Sherman will not avail himself of the full extent of the act of Congress prolonging the period of his active service, but will voluntarily retire nearly a year in advance of his 64th birthday. This extension was not asked for by Gen. Sherman himself. It was granted principally at the solicitation of staff officers who, when the General retires, will go back to their regiments and proper rank. Gen. Sherman will close out his property in Washington and go to St. Louis. Gen. Sherman's movements are said to be part of a plan for bringing him out as a Presidential candidate. If this be so, his action could not have been better taken, both as to time and location. Washington is the last place for a candidate to start from. St. Louis is far better. Gen. Sherman has been identified with the Republican organization, but has never taken an active part in politics. Whenever he has voted, it is understood that it was for Republican candidates."

Lord Charles Beresford, who recently distinguished himself at Alexandria as commander of the gunboat *Condor*, is a nephew of that Marquis of Waterford whose name used to figure so frequently in the police reports half a century ago, and is said to exhibit not a little of the larking, rollicking disposition of that eccentric peer. He belonged for a time to the Prince of Wales's set, but seems of late years to have steadied himself. During the American war of the rebellion he was a midshipman on board the flagship *Butler* of the Pacific squadron, and one night while the ship lay in Honolulu harbor, at the Sandwich Islands, he asked leave to go ashore. His sympathies, like most Englishmen of his class at the time, were with the Southern Confederacy, and he thought he couldn't better display them than by climbing up in the dark and sawing down the shield which decorated the door of the United States Consulate. The act was traced to him without much trouble, and the Admiral compelled him to make reparation by climbing up again in broad daylight in the presence of the assembled populace and officers of the fleet, and fasten the shield back in its place.

The complimentary dinner to Gen. H. G. Gibson, U. S. A., at Martinelli's, New York, Saturday evening, Sept. 9, being the occasion of the celebration of the thirty-second anniversary of the admission of California into the Union by the "Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California," was an exceedingly pleasant affair. As stated last week, the dinner to Gen. Gibson was a sort of "God speed" on his transfer from Fort Wadsworth to Fort McHenry. Gen. Fremont presided, and the following were among the Californians present, and their guests who were invited: Californians—1841.—Rear-Admiral Geo. F. Emmons, U. S. N. 1843.—Gen. John C. Fremont, President of the Society. 1844.—Hon. Rodman M. Price, ex-Governor of New Jersey; Gen. Chas. K. Graham, Surveyor, Port of New York. 1847.—Hon. J. Sherwood and Francis D. Clark. 1849.—Wm. O. Annan, Edw. B. Anthony, Robt. W. Dowling, Col. John Dabforth, John S. Ellis, Col. A. C. Ferris, John Gault, A. T. Goodell, W. A. Hoerber, Wm. H. Hampton, John H. Harris, Benj. W. Jenness, Hon. C. Lydecker, Capt. R. W. Meade, U. S. N., James J. McCloskey, N. Denison Morgan, Gen. Francis K. Pinto, Richard J. Paulson, Joseph S. Spinney, John Nichols, George F. Sniffen, Gen. Thos. W. Sweeney, U. S. A., James A. Sperry, Hon. Demas Strong, and Henry Wilson. 1850.—Gen. Francis Darr, Stephen L. Merchant, and Joseph B. Hill. Honorary Member.—Benben Lord. Sons of Pioneers.—Lieut. F. J. A. Darr, U. S. A., and Frank B. Wilson. Non-Californians.—Gen. H. A. Barnum, Col. W. O. Church, Major J. H. F. Mayo, Charles W. Rogers, Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, Hon. Samuel B. H. Vance, W. W.

MacFarland, Dudley S. Steele, and Judge Gibson, of York Pa. Col. Clark, the Secretary, read telegrams of greeting from branches of the society in California and letters of apology from Gen. Grant, Col. Edward F. Burton, San Francisco; Commodore Yard, Charles F. Graham, Custom House, New York, and others. Gen. Fremont, in a brief address, paid a high compliment to Gen. Gibson for his many social virtues, and expressed the regret of the society that he was to be removed from among them. Gen. Gibson responded in an appropriate speech in which he reviewed the stirring incidents of the pioneer days of California, and thanked the members for the generous manner in which they had expressed their friendship and good will toward him. Addresses were also delivered by Joseph S. Spinney, Demas Strong, Capt. R. W. Meade, U. S. N.; Rear-Admiral George F. Emmons, U. S. N.; Judge Gibson and others, and the proceedings were closed by a stirring pioneer song.

The following letter was addressed to Gen. Gibson: New York, Oct. 24, 1881.

Gen. H. G. Gibson, U. S. A., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. Harbor:

GENERAL: Through the courtesy of our society, we have heard with deep regret of your anticipated departure for a distant post of duty, in compliance with the orders of the War Department, which may occasion your separation from your associates for an indefinite period, and while we feel assured that upon all occasions you will be with them in spirit, the void will be none the less apparent by your enforced absence. We therefore desire that you would afford us an opportunity to express personally our fraternal love and esteem, as also to give you our parting salutation, and ask you to designate an evening upon which it will be agreeable to yourself to meet us, with others of the members, and your personal friends. We are, with the highest regards, your associates, John Nichols, R. dman M. Price, Joseph S. Spinney, Edward B. Anthony, Richard W. Meade, captain U. S. N.; Robert W. Downing, A. T. Goodell, Beverly C. Sanders, Edgar W. Crowell, Wm. R. Harrison, Chas. W. Schumann, Henry Wilson, Francis Darr, Francis D. Clark, Jas. J. McCloskey, Jas. A. Sperry, Frank Sperry, Demas Strong, Benben Lord, John H. Harris, Stephen L. Merchant, Silas H. Quint, Robert H. McKane, George H. Sullivan, Thomas W. Sweeney, U. S. A.; John Gault, C. J. Vanderbilt, Jas. E. Nuttman.

Oct. 25 Gen. Gibson replied, asking permission to postpone acceptance until his departure was more certainly assured. Later on he wrote as follows:

Fort McHenry, Md., Aug. 1, 1882.

Francis D. Clark, Secretary, etc., New York:

SIR: The separation from my associates referred to in my note of the 25th October last, having now become a matter of absolute certainty, I beg you to convey to them my thanks for the compliment tendered to me, and to advise them that it will be agreeable to meet them at such place as may be convenient to them, and at such time, not later than the 9th of September next, as may be desired by them. With sincere regards, your friend and associate, H. G. GIBSON.

CAPT. W. H. Bisbee, 4th U. S. Infantry, sat this week as President of a General Court-martial in session at Fort Bridger, W. T.

LIEUT. R. S. Emmet, U. S. A., A. D. C. to Gen. Pope, has been visiting Fort Lyon, Colorado.

CAPT. J. B. Rawles, 5th U. S. Artillery, has arrived safely with his light battery at Fort Omaha, Nebraska, and is rapidly settling down to the duties incident to the new station.

LIEUT. F. F. Eastman, 14th Infantry, has left camp on Snake River for the East to remain for about two months.

ASST. SURGEON E. T. Comegys, U. S. A., has left Fort Stanton, N. M., to take charge of the Medical Department at Fort Supply, I. T.

COL. J. H. Potter, 24th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Supply, has been on a visit to Gen. Pope at Fort Leavenworth, and gone back to his post.

CAPT. Geo. W. Crabb, 5th Artillery, arrived with his battery at New York this week from Fort Niagara and reported at Fort Hamilton. Lieut. Whistler holds Fort Niagara until the arrival of Maj. Cochran 12th Infantry, and two companies of that regiment.

LIEUT. A. L. Smith, 4th Cavalry, has returned to Fort Leavenworth from a fortnight's vacation.

LIEUT. H. J. McGrath, 4th Cavalry, will rejoin at Fort Leavenworth from leave about the end of September.

SURG. Van Buren Hubbard, U. S. A., has assumed charge of the Medical Department at Fort Stanton, New Mexico.

COL. T. L. Crittenden, U. S. A. (retired), registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, September 12.

CHIEF ENGINEER J. A. Kierstedt, U. S. N., visited New York this week, registering at the Sturtevant House.

GEN. S. V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance U. S. A., visited New York and vicinity this week, stopping at the Grand Hotel.

The garrison of Fort Monroe, Va., feels quite proud that one of its members, Sergt. Joseph Daly, Battery G, 1st U. S. Artillery, has won the first place in the Division of the Atlantic team, and the gold medal, and is on the Army team to shoot at Fort Leavenworth.

COL. H. G. Litchfield, U. S. A.; Lieut. W. B. Homer, 5th U. S. Artillery; Lieut. R. C. Van Vliet, 10th U. S. Infantry; Lieut. C. A. Bennett, 33 U. S. Artillery; Lieut. G. E. Sage, 5th U. S. Artillery; Lieut. H. B. Anderson, 4th U. S. Artillery, and Lieut. A. O. Taylor, 2d U. S. Artillery, were in close attendance at Creedmoor, L. I., and took part in the "Hilton Trophy" match.

GEN. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., still retains the personal staff which accompanied him from Vancouver Barracks to West Point and from West Point to Omaha, viz., Lieut. J. A. Gladen, 14th Infantry; Lieut. O. E. S. Wood, 21st Infantry, and Lieut. Gay Howard, 12th Infantry.

CAPT. Von Herrman, 4th Infantry; Capt. Wells Willard, C. S., and Lieut. O'Brien, 4th Infantry, were engaged this week at Cheyenne Depot in looking into a lot of damaged clothing stored there.

We regret to learn of an accident to Paymaster D. O. Poole, U. S. A., which happened at Springfield, Mass., while on a paying tour. Though serious there is no danger, but it necessitated his return to New York.

LIEUT. Morris C. Foot, 9th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Mo-

brara, is on a visit since last week to Omaha, Neb., and returns to his post in a few days.

CAPT. Geo. S. Price, 5th U. S. Cavalry, passed through Omaha, a few days ago, on his way to Fort Sidney, Nebraska.

GEN. James W. Palmer, U. S. A., registered at the Millard Hotel, Omaha, Sept. 6.

GEN. A. J. Perry, U. S. A., was in Omaha, a few days ago, on his return to Washington from a trip to the west.

COL. Robert Murray, of the Medical Department, U. S. A., will occupy, with his family, quarters at Governor's Island, New York, in the course of a few weeks.

CAPT. W. L. Kellogg and Adjutant J. F. Stretch, 10th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Wayne, Mich., this week, from their trip to Toledo to witness the competitive drill of the Tri-State Fair Association.

LIEUT. J. T. Dickman, 3d U. S. Cavalry, will rejoin at Fort Leavenworth from leave about the end of September.

THE wife of the late Paymaster Wingard, U. S. A., who is also the daughter of Captain Thos. F. Tobey, 14th U. S. Infantry, is reported to be seriously ill.

LIEUT. D. F. Stiles, 10th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Porter, N. Y., has been looking after the quartermaster's office at Buffalo, this week, during the absence of Quartermaster Forsyth.

LIEUT. Frank H. Edmunds, 1st U. S. Infantry, and his family, are visiting Governor and Mrs. Edmunds, at Yankton, Dakota.

LIEUT. W. F. Stewart, 4th U. S. Artillery, has arrived safely at Fort Snelling, Minn., with Light Battery F. Officers and men are much pleased with their new station.

MAJOR General W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., presided at the annual dinner of the Aztec Club of 1847, held at Pinard's, New York, on the evening of Sept. 14, an account of which we give elsewhere.

GEN. A. D. McCook, U. S. A., of whom alas we now hear but little since he went to Fort Douglas, Utah, exercises a charming hospitality at that post, and is an immense favorite there and in the vicinity.

LIEUT. Commander John Schouler, U. S. N., was a guest this week at the Hotel Brunswick.

GEN. H. G. Gibson, U. S. A., was to return to Fort McHenry, Md., from New York, the latter part of this week.

THE Leavenworth Times, of Sept. 9, says: Judge Advocate General D. G. Swain, accompanied by his wife and daughter, Miss Mamie, arrived in the city yesterday, and are stopping at the Planters. Mrs. Swain and Miss Mamie will remain in the city for a few days, while the general will visit Texas on business connected with the Army. A reporter of the Times, who interviewed him on the Sergeant Mason case, reports him as saying: "If ever the case gets into the courts it will be dismissed. It was bungled at the start. It was taken to the Supreme Court first, who had no more jurisdiction over it than you have. The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction only in diplomatic differences and, of course, is appellate in others, but had no original jurisdiction in a simple case of assault with intent to kill. I learn a writ of *habeas corpus* is being prepared to take the case before the courts, and if it goes there Mason is free."

LIEUT. W. M. Dickinson, 4th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Cummings, N. M., has been compelled by sickness to seek relief by a change of climate.

PAYMASTER Henry B. Beese, U. S. A., has opened his office at Leavenworth city.

CADET Albert Burnstine, U. S. N., of the Naval Academy, is on a visit to Detroit, Mich.

ADJUTANT P. T. Broderick, 23d U. S. Infantry, has opened a recruiting rendezvous at Fort Union, N. M., for the reception of white recruits for regiments serving in the Department of the Missouri.

GEN. R. H. Jackson, U. S. A., of Fort Schnyler, visited New York this week.

CAPT. John C. Gilmore, 34th Infantry, has gone from Fort Elliott, Tex., to Fort Leavenworth, to take part in the approaching Division of the Missouri rifle contest.

ASST. SURG. W. R. Hall, U. S. A., of Fort Bliss, Tex., vis its the East on a month's leave. His friends in Boston would be pleased to see him.

CAPT. D. H. Kinzie, 5th U. S. Artillery, with his battery from Plattsburg Barracks, arrived at Fort Schnyler Sept. 12, and was hospitably received by Gen. Jackson and his officers.

COL. Frank Bridgman, U. S. A., left Washington again this week for Vineyard Haven, to be absent for several weeks.

LIEUT. L. A. Chamberlain, 1st U. S. Artillery, is on a pleasant trip from San Francisco to Vancouver Barracks with recruits for General Miles's command.

LIEUT. Otto L. Hein, 1st U. S. Cavalry, has returned to San Francisco from a trip with recruits to Redding, Cal.

COL. D. C. Houston, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., registered a few days ago at the Metropolitan Hotel, St. Paul.

CAPT. J. T. Kirkman, 10th Infantry, rejoined at Fort Brady the latter part of last week from a brief hunting and fishing expedition.

LIEUT. H. S. Taber, Corps of Engineers, has assumed the duties of Chief Engineer officer on the staff of Gen. Terry, at Fort Snelling, in place of Capt. Maguire, relieved.

PAYMASTER W. F. Tucker, U. S. A., has settled down comfortably to duty at Santa Fe, N. M., and likes the place very well. He is off at present on a paying tour to Forts Craig, Cummings, etc.

ADMIRAL Alandbegoff, of the Russian navy, sailed from New York for Havre, September 12, on the *Amerique*.



LIEUT. H. R. Anderson, 4th U. S. Artillery, left New York late this week to join his battery at Fort Preble, Me., having got through his rifle practice at Governor's Island.

MAJOR-GENERAL Hancock visited Jersey City, September 13, as the guest of Van Houten Post, G. A. R., and was accorded a hearty and generous reception. A Committee of the Post and a large delegation of leading citizens met him on arrival and took him to the City Hall, where the headquarters of the Post are, and there he was presented to the Mayor, Aldermen and city officials. Afterwards, escorted by the Post, he went to Caledonia Park, where the principal festivities, exercises, etc., of the day took place.

LIEUT. R. C. Van Vliet, U. S. A., won the first prize in the Skirmishers' Match at Creedmoor, September 13.

CAPT. Thomas W. Walker, U. S. A., (retired) visited New York this week.

The annual banquet on September 14 of the Astor Club of 1847, an account of which we give elsewhere, brought to New York quite a number of veteran and distinguished Army officers and ex-officers, amongst them being Generals J. M. Schofield, P. V. Hagner, G. A. H. Blake, A. Cady, Professor Coppa, Professor Kendrick, Generals Van Vliet, J. D. Wilkins, C. H. Crane, R. C. Drum, H. G. Gilson, De L. Floyd Jones, C. C. Angur, I. N. Palmer, B. W. Brice, T. L. Crittenden, etc.

GENERAL Henry T. Kierstedt, a retired merchant, who did service in three wars, 1812, the Mexican War and the War of the Rebellion, and who in former years held high position in the State Militia, died at New York, September 12, in his ninety-ninth year.

LIEUT. F. Von Schrader, 12th U. S. Infantry, left St. Louis this week to join his company at Madison Barracks.

A VETERAN drummer of 1812, Daniel Simpson, has presented to the Bostonian Society a drum which was beaten at the Battle of Bunker Hill by John Robbins.

CAPT. W. McK. Dunn, Jr., 2d U. S. Artillery, A. D. C. to General Pope, will take a trip to Europe next month, to remain absent for about a year.

COL. G. L. Andrews, 25th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Randall, Dakota, will shortly avail himself of a long leave, probably for a year.

GEN. O. E. Babcock, U. S. A., registered September 13, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL D. B. Sacket, U. S. A., visited New York this week, stopping at the Grand Hotel.

LIEUT. E. S. Farrow, 21st U. S. Infantry, will act as Judge Advocate of a General Court Martial to meet at West Point Monday next, by orders from the Headquarters of the Army, under the new arrangement.

ASST. Surgeon G. McCreery, U. S. A., comes East with the 12th U. S. Inf., and will enjoy a month's leave before returning to Arizona.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of Sept. 11, says: "Col. Albert G. Brackett is just in from Arizona and is stopping at the Southern. He will take command Oct. 1 of Jefferson Barracks in place of Gen. Neil, who rejoins his regiment, the 8th Cavalry, now on the Rio Grande border, in Texas. He says the Apache war is over, and that Gen. Crook will have very little to do when he gets to Arizona. Col. Brackett has seen extended service, and is entitled to the present assignment, affording a change from active field duty. During his service since the civil war he has been employed continuously on the frontier and participated in the Uto war, and now comes from the last scenes of hostilities in Arizona. Colonel Brackett several years ago wrote a history of the U. S. Cavalry, which was published by the Harpers and was well received by the public."

PAYMASTER Geo. E. Glenn, U. S. A., has taken over the duties of Chief Paymaster on Gen. Hunt's staff at Newport Barracks, Ky. He has been acting for some time in that capacity.

CAPTAIN H. B. Freeman, 7th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Josiah Chance, 17th Infantry; Lieut. J. M. T. Partello, 6th Infantry, and Lieut. E. Chynoweth, 17th Infantry, have been sent to Gen. Terry, to Fort Leavenworth, for the Division Rifle Competition.

LIEUT. J. T. Van Orsdale and D. A. Frederick, 7th Infantry, filled in their spare time at Fort Stevenson, D. T., this week, looking into the circumstances attending the loss of certain ordnance stores.

The 5th volume of the Army Rebellion Records is now being distributed by the War Department.

CAPT. John Lee, 4th Cavalry, has rejoined at Fort Stanton, N. M., from his trip to Fort Leavenworth, with the Indian prisoner Ho-nese-co.

LIEUT. L. L. C. Brooks, 5th Cavalry, of Fort Laramie, will visit the East early in October, to remain over the winter.

PAYMASTER T. C. H. Smith, U. S. A., left Santa Fe early this month, and reported this week to Gen. McDowell at San Francisco, and been assigned to duty in San Francisco.

DOCTOR A. F. Steigers, U. S. A., our old friend of David's Island, has reported to General McDowell, and been retained temporarily on duty at the Presidio of San Francisco.

MR. B. W. Hanna, stenographer to the Secretary of the Navy, returned to Washington last week from a visit to Ocean Grove, where he enjoyed a few weeks pleasantly with his bride. Mr. Hanna, besides being a rapid and reliable stenographer, is an expert in manipulating the type-writer, which is becoming more in use from year to year in the public departments.

COL. W. B. Remy, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, returned to his post on Monday last, after a vacation of about three weeks at Narragansett Pier, Saratoga, New York, and Boston.

THE family of Surgeon General Wales are spending the summer and fall at Hamilton, near Leesburg, Va., which, as well as other places in that section, is becoming quite a resort for the residents of Washington.

ASST. Surg. Clarence Ewen, U. S. A., and Mrs. Ewen, arrived in New York from Liverpool Sept. 8, on the *City of Rome*.

COL. Sumner and his daughter, and Col. James W. Forsyth registered at the Paxton Hotel, Omaha, early this week.

MISS Rosini Emmet, sister of Lieut. Robert T. Emmet, A. D. C. to Gen. Pope, left Fort Leavenworth Sept. 9, for the East. Miss Emmet is reputed an artist of fine ability.

THE Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne, Col. Tourtelotte, U. S. A., and party arrived at Omaha Sept. 8. Gen. Howard, Col. Ludington, Capt. Thomas, Lieuts. Howard and Wood, Assistant General Manager Kimball, of the U. P. Ry., and several others met the visitors. After a few minutes spent in arranging for the trip overland, the Marquis, Miss Hervey, Capt. Bagot, and Dr. Arnette, accompanied Gen. Howard on a drive to Fort Omaha. Shortly afterwards the party left Omaha, via San Francisco, for British Columbia. The party reached San Francisco Sept. 13, and were met on the Oakland side by Gen. McDowell, Gen. Kelton, Commander East, of the British war ship *Comus*, and others and escorted to the ferry-boat. The party went to the Palace Hotel and went immediately to their rooms.

VICE-ADMIRAL Rowan left Washington last week for New York, from which place he will probably go to Fortress Monroe, where his son, Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, of the Army, is stationed.

REAR-ADMIRAL R. H. Wyman, chairman Light House Board, expects to leave Washington this week on a visit of inspection to the Light-house stations as far East as Portland, Me.

COMMODORE S. B. Franklin has returned to his post in the Navy Department from a month's vacation.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF Shock, lately one of the party with the Secretary of the Navy, is now at Rehoboth Beach. The party, with the President and others, breakfasted at the Wentworth House, near Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 9.

GEN. Sherman had no reason to complain of his reception by the New Hampshire veterans assembled at Lake Winnepi-logee, Sept. 14 and 15. It was most enthusiastic, and the General was in his happiest mood. Col. Tidball, A. D. C., accompanied him. From Weirs they go to Boston, and thence to Sackett's Harbor, and possibly Plattaburg and Fort Niagara.

PRESIDENT Arthur has about concluded his summer tour of rest and recreation, which has been an enjoyable one in many respects, although the carping critics have done their best to make it uncomfortable.

COMDR. S. Casey, U. S. N., arrived in Washington Sept. 14 from Narragansett, R. I., where he has been spending a month's leave of absence, which expired on Sept. 15.

LIEUT. Joseph S. Oyster, 1st Art., reached San Francisco last week, returning to his regiment after his detail at the Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

MAJOR Wm. A. Elderkin, C. S., U. S. A., formerly Depot Commissary at Cheyenne Depot, has joined his family at the latter place, returning from a sick leave spent at the celebrated Hot Springs near Ogden, Utah, on the Utah and Northern R.R. He doesn't need his crutches any more, and his sojourn at the anti-rheumatic sanitarium seems to have made a new man of him. His Cheyenne friends were delighted at his improved health.

CAPT. Geo. W. Evans, 21st Inf., has arrived at Vancouver Barracks, Washington Territory, from Baltimore, Md., his former recruiting station.

GEN. Howard reached Omaha Sept. 5 and assumed command of the Dept. of the Platte. Col. T. H. Stanton, the energetic Chief Paymaster of the Dept., acted as Adjt.-Gen. during the interregnum.

THERE is great rejoicing throughout the length and breadth of the Dept. of the Platte over the news that Col. M. I. Ludington, the Chief Quartermaster, will remain at Omaha in his old capacity of the head of the Q. M. Dept. As a practical and efficient Chief Quartermaster, Col. Ludington has few equals, and as a popular and most courteous gentleman no superiors, either in or out of the Army.

LIEUT. John W. Danenhower, U. S. N., returned to Washington from Cape Springs, West Va., on Wednesday. In consequence of the continued bad condition of his eyes he was unable to attend the reception to Chief Engineer Melville and party in New York on Thursday. He will join in with his brother officers, however, in giving the party a warm reception when they reach Washington. He has about completed his report of the circumstances attending the loss of the *Jeannette*, and will submit it to Secretary Chandler upon his return. The Court of Inquiry authorized by the recent Congress to investigate this matter will be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy as soon as conference can be had with all the survivors of the *Jeannette*.

ADJT.-GENERAL Drum, Surgeon-General Crane and Gen. P. V. Hagner, retired, left Washington Wednesday evening to attend the annual meeting of the Astor Club in New York on Thursday.

COL. Asa B. Cary, Pay Dept., left Washington this week for his pleasant summer residence at Vineyard Haven, where his family has been spending the summer months. He will remain a few days and then return to Washington with his family to spend the winter.

It is quite possible that the one vacancy in the Pay Department will be left unfilled until the second occurs by the retirement of Col. Potter, in October, or at least not until the return of the President, which will hardly be until about the

1st of October. The friends of 1st Lieut. Wm. Baird, 6th Cav., confidently assert that he has been booked for one of the vacancies, and there are many other applicants, who all seem to have received a word of encouragement, among them Capt. J. M. Hamilton, 5th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Edward A. Farrow, who were mentioned last week as likely aspirants.

COL. Samuel N. Benjamin, Asst. Adjt. General, leaves Washington this week for a two weeks' vacation. He will spend most of the time at Cold Springs and along the North River, and perhaps a day or two in New York.

LIEUT. J. R. Richards, 4th Cavalry, has taken Company O, Indian Scouts, from Fort Stanton to Fort Cummings, New Mexico.

2d Lieut. Chas. Smith, 8th Inf., who has been spending the time allowed him for delay en route to Fort Halleck, with his parents in Washington, left there on Thursday for his new field of duties.

THE following Army officers registered at the Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., during the week ending Sept. 14, 1882: 1st Lieut. W. A. Dinwiddie, 2d Cav., 1201 R. I. avenue, N. W., on sick leave; Asst. Surg. Clarence Ewen, Med. Dept., Ebbitt House, sick leave; Surg. A. K. Smith, Med. Dept., Ebbitt House, sick leave; 1st Lieut. Charles M. Rockefeller, 9th Inf., Ebbitt House, on leave; Lieut.-Col. Geo. W. Gile, retired, National Hotel, business with Treasury Department; Major J. A. Broadhead, Pay Dept., Ebbitt House, waiting orders.

THE following Army and Navy officers, and officers of the Marine Corps, registered at the Ebbitt House during the week ending Sept. 14, 1882: Army.—Capt. Charles S. Smith, Ord. Dept.; 2d Lieut. J. R. Olagott, 23d Inf.; Major Andrew K. Smith, Med. Dept.; Asst. Surg. C. Ewen, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Charles M. Rockefeller, 9th Inf. Navy.—Commander Henry L. Johnson; Judge-Advocate Gen. Wm. B. Remy; Capt. James Forney, Marine Corps; Lieut. Wm. F. Low; Lieut. Perry Garst; 2d Lieut. Thomas N. Wood, M. C.; Rear-Admiral Robert H. Wyman; P. A. Surg. Charles A. Siegfried; Paymaster Charles D. Mansfield.

GEN. Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance, was expected in Washington on Friday, the 15th Sept. He begins work immediately upon the plans for the Meany guns, for submission to the Congressional Committee on Heavy Ordnance. Senator Logan, who is chairman of the committee, in a letter to a friend in Washington, says he hopes to get the Board together about the middle of October.

ASST. ADJUTANT-GENERAL Channoy McKeever is acting adjutant-general during the absence of Gen. Drum. Gen. Drum is not expected in Washington for a week or ten days. After having attended the meeting of the Astor Club in New York on Thursday he will leave for Fort Monroe, to remain for several days, and then return with his family.

THE Second Comptroller of the Treasury, Hon. W. W. Upton, will return to his office Monday next, after more than a month's absence.

LIEUT. Edmund L. Zalinski, 5th Artillery, has been experimenting on his new telescopic sight at Fort Monroe recently with successful results. When simplified, as he proposes, it will be equal, if not superior, to any foreign telescopic sights in use.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR B. F. GIBBS.

Medical Inspector Benjamin F. Gibbs, U. S. N., died Sept. 9 at Trieste. He reached Trieste that day in the *Lancaster*, and was taken to the hospital at once, as he had been sick for some time. He died soon after being placed in the hospital. Medical Inspector Gibbs was born in New Jersey. He entered the Navy Nov. 12, 1858, as assistant surgeon, and was attached to the steamer *Memphis*, of the Brazil squadron, and took part in the Paraguay expedition. In the following year he was detailed to the sloop *John Adams*, of the East India squadron, remaining on that vessel until 1862. In September of that year he joined the West Gulf blockading squadron, and was given charge of the hospital at the Pensacola Navy-yard. Thence he was attached to the steam-sloop *Ossipee*, of the West Gulf blockading squadron, and August 5, 1864, took part in the battle of Mobile Bay. The following year he was on the vessel which chased the rebel ram *Webb* down the Mississippi. During a part of 1865 and 1866 he was attached to the school ship *Sabine*, going thence to the *Ossipee*, of the North Pacific fleet. In 1869 he was detailed to special duty in connection with iron-clads in ordinary at New Orleans. In 1874 he was at the Norfolk Navy-yard, and during the same year he was appointed Fleet Surgeon, South Pacific Station. Three years later Surgeon Gibbs received his commission as Medical Inspector, the rank he held when he died. In 1876 he was transferred to the South Atlantic Station as Fleet Surgeon. In 1878-81 he was serving on the Examining and Retiring Boards and until he was ordered as Fleet Surgeon on the European Station.

COMDR. PEARSON, commanding the *Wachusett*, reports under date of Fort Wrangel, Alaska, August 15, the death on that vessel that morning, of Thomas Clark, quartermaster, who went on the sick list August 10, for a lacerated wound from an accidental bruising of the gum in extracting a tooth. Erysipelas set in, which was followed by pneumonia, from the effects of which he died. He was buried in the Missionary Cemetery, near Fort Wrangel, Aug. 20.

LADY HAVELOCK, widow of Sir Henry Havelock, of Indian mutiny fame and mother of Major-Gen. Havelock, now in Egypt, died recently, aged 73. She was devoted to her husband during his lifetime and shared many of the fatigues and perils of his eminent military career.

EARL GREY, who was the British Secretary of War in 1855, died a few days ago in England in his 80th year.



## THE ARMY.

G. O. 106, H. Q. A., Sept. 5, 1882.

Publishes the following acts of Congress for the information and government of all concerned:

- I. An Act to authorize the construction of a street railway and wagon road bridge over the Rio Grande River between the city of El Paso, Texas, and Paso del Norte, Mexico. Approved July 28, 1882.
- II. An Act to provide additional industrial training schools for Indian youth, and authorizing the use of unoccupied military barracks for such purpose. Approved July 31, 1882.
- III. An Act to fix the compensation of the master armorer at the national armory in Springfield, Mass. Approved Aug. 5, 1882.
- IV. An Act to amend section 4702, title 57, Revised Statutes of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That section 4702, title 57, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 4702. If any person embraced within the provisions of sections 4692 and 4693 has died since March 4, 1869, or hereafter dies, by reason of any wound, injury, or disease which under the conditions and limitations of such sections would have entitled him to an invalid pension had he been disabled, his widow, or if there be no widow, or in case of her death without payment to her of any part of the pension hereinafter mentioned, his child or children under sixteen years of age shall be entitled to receive the same pension as the husband or father would have been entitled to had he been totally disabled, to commence from the date of the husband or father, to continue to the widow during her widowhood, and to his child or children until they severally attain the age of sixteen years, and no longer; and if the widow remarries, the child or children shall be entitled from the date of remarriage, except when such widow has continued to draw the pension money after her remarriage, in contravention of law, and such child or children have resided with and been supported by her, their pension will commence at the date to which the widow was last paid."

"Sec. 3. That marriages, except such as are mentioned in section 4706 of the Revised Statutes shall be proven in pension cases to be legal marriages according to the law of the place where the parties resided at the time of marriage or at the time when the right to pension accrued; and the open and notorious adulterous cohabitation of a widow who is a pensioner shall operate to terminate her pensions from the commencement of such cohabitation."

Approved Aug. 7, 1882.

V. An Act to relieve certain soldiers of the late war from the charge of desertion.

Be it enacted, etc., That the charge of desertion now standing on the rolls and records in the Office of the Adjutant-General of the United States against any soldier who served in the late war in the volunteer service shall be removed in all cases where it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, from such rolls and records, or from other satisfactory testimony, that any such soldier served faithfully until the expiration of his term of enlistment, or until May 22, A. D., 1865, or was prevented from completing his term of service by reason of wounds received or disease contracted in the line of duty, but who, by reason of absence from his command at the time the same was mustered out, failed to be mustered out and to receive an honorable discharge.

"Sec. 2. That the charge of desertion standing on the rolls and records in the Office of the Adjutant-General of the United States against any soldier who served in the late war in the volunteer service, shall also be removed in all cases where it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, from such rolls and records, or from other satisfactory testimony, that such soldier charged with desertion or with absence without leave, did not intend to desert, and after such charge of desertion or absence without leave, voluntarily returned to his command and served in the line of his duty until he was mustered out of the service and received a certificate of honorable discharge."

"Sec. 3. That in all cases where the charge of desertion shall be removed under the provisions of this act from the record of any soldier who has not received a certificate of discharge it shall be the duty of the Adjutant-General of the United States to issue to such soldier, or in case of his death, to his heirs or legal representatives, a certificate of discharge."

"Sec. 4. That when the charge of desertion shall be removed under the provisions of this act from the record of any soldier, such soldier, or, in case of his death, the heirs or legal representatives of such soldier, shall receive all pay and bounty which may have been withheld on account of such charge of desertion or absence without leave: *Provided, however,* That this act shall not be so construed as to give to any such soldier as may be entitled to relief under the provisions of this act, or, in case of his death, to the heirs or legal representatives of any such soldier the right to receive pay and bounty for any period of time during which such soldier was absent from his command without leave of absence: *And provided further,* That no soldier, nor the heirs or legal representatives of any soldier who served in the Army a period of less than twelve months, or who intentionally deserted, shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this act."

"Sec. 5. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

Approved Aug. 7, 1882.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 110, H. Q. A., Sept. 6, 1882.

Publishes the following acts of Congress for the information and government of all concerned:

- I. An Act to grant the right of way for railroad purposes through the lands of the United States powder depot near Dover, New Jersey. Approved July 31, 1882.
- II. An Act granting to certain parties right of way over lands and waters of the United States. Approved July 31, 1882.
- III. An Act to provide for the disposition of the Fort Larned military reservation. Approved Aug. 4, 1882.
- IV. An Act to restore the Fort Benton Military Reservation to the public domain, and for other purposes. Approved Aug. 4, 1882.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 10, MIL. DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, Sept. 9, 1882.

The following named marksmen having made the highest scores at the competition in rifle firing for places in the Division team, held at Creedmoor, L. I., Sept. 4, 6, and 7, 1882, agreeably to the provisions of G. O. 53, c. s., from the Headquarters of the Army, are announced as constituting the team of the Mil. Div. of the Atlantic for the current year:

- Sergt. Joseph Daly, Bat. G, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. W. B. Homer, Batt. D, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. R. C. Van Vleet, Co. H, 10th Inf. (The latter as alternate), are selected to compete for the Army prizes provided for in G. O. 53, c. s., Hdqrs. of the Army.
- 1st Lieut. W. B. Homer, Batt. D, 5th Art.  
2d Lieut. R. C. Van Vleet, Co. H, 10th Inf.  
1st Sergt. J. Johnston, Batt. G, 3d Art.  
2d Lieut. C. A. Bennett, Batt. E, 3d Art.  
1st Lieut. George E. Sage, Batt. K, 5th Art.  
1st Lieut. H. B. Anderson, Batt. M, 4th Art.  
Sergt. Ephraim Mee, Batt. A, 4th Art.  
Pvt. Hiram D. Whitehead, Batt. H, 21 Art.  
1st Lieut. S. R. Jones, Batt. G, 4th Art.  
1st Lieut. A. C. Taylor, Batt. E, 3d Art.  
Sergt. J. Campbell, Batt. K, 3d Art.
- Alternate.—Sergt. Thomas W. Ginn, Batt. L, 5th Art., and Sergt. D. M. Gilger, Batt. L, 3d Art.
- Pursuant to par. 2, G. O. 54, c. s., from Hdqrs. of the

Army, Sergt. Joseph Daly, Batt. G, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. W. B. Homer, Batt. D, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. R. C. Van Vleet, Co. H, 10th Inf. (The latter as alternate), are selected to compete for the Army prizes provided for in G. O. 53, c. s., Hdqrs. of the Army.

G. O. 19, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, Sept. 2, 1882.

Directs post commanders to furnish on Sept. 30, 1882, and regularly thereafter on each target year ending at that date, a detailed statement to these Hdqrs. giving the information called for in G. O. 97, H. Q. A., series of 1882.

G. O. 20, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, Sept. 5, 1882.

Brig.-Gen. O. O. Howard, Bvt. Major-Gen., assumes command of the Dept. of the Platte. The following officers constitute his personal staff: 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Sladen, 14th Inf., A. D. C.; 1st Lieut. Charles E. S. Wood, 21st Inf., A. D. C.; 1st Lieut. Guy Howard, 12th Inf., A. D. C.

G. O. 22, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, Sept. 8, 1882.

1. So much of sentences of Courts-martial now in force in this Dept. as requires prisoners to wear "ball and chain" is remitted.
2. At every post in the Dept. the officer of the day will invariably at retreat roll-call verify the prisoners who may be in confinement.

G. O. 22, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Sept. 6, 1882.

The Department Commander announces that 1st Sergt. S. F. Oudworth, Co. E, 20th Inf., will be awarded the gold medal provided for this Dept. by par. 3, G. O. 53, c. s., from the Hdqrs. of the Army, he having made the highest aggregate score in the Department contest this year, and congratulates him on maintaining his deserved high reputation as a marksman.

It will give the Department Commander great pleasure to personally deliver the medal to Sergt. Oudworth as soon as it is received from Washington.

It will be worn on all occasions of ceremony.

G. O. 41, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Sept. 4, 1882.

1st Lieut. H. L. Haskell, 12th Inf., is hereby relieved from duty as Aide-de-Camp.

2d Lieut. E. F. Wilcox, 6th Cav., is relieved from duty as Aide-de-Camp, and will report for duty with his regiment. Subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, Capt. H. C. Egbert, 12th Inf., is, at his own request, relieved from duty as Acting Judge-Advocate of this Department, to enable him to remain in command of his company.

In compliance with G. O. 78, c. s., Hdqrs. of the Army, A. G. O., the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of this Department.

O. B. WILCOX, Bvt. Major-Gen., Commanding.

G. O. 42, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Sept. 4, 1882.

The undersigned hereby assumes command of this Department.

Capt. C. S. Roberts, 17th Inf., and Capt. John G. Bourke, 3d Cav., are announced as Aides-de-Camp to the Brigadier-General Commanding.

Major J. P. Martin, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., is assigned to duty as Adjt.-General of the Department.

GEORGE OROCK, Brig.-Gen.

CIRCULAR 9, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, Sept. 4, 1882.

Gives the best scores made at target practice in this Dept. during July, 1882, with service arms and ammunition.

CIRCULAR 15, DIST. OF NEW MEXICO, Sept. 5, 1882.

Post commanders will report at once the nature and cost of repairs and construction to be made at their posts under the recent allotment, viz.: Fort Bayard, \$10,000; Fort Cummings, \$1,283; Fort Selden, \$997; Fort Union, \$2,000; Fort Stanton, \$5,000; Fort Wingate, \$5,000; Santa Fe, \$10,000; Fort Craig, \$3,000; Fort Lewis, \$8,000. Fort Bliss.—Estimates for barracks and quarters and funds to accommodate present necessities.

CIRCULAR 41, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Aug. 31, 1882.

Publishes the record of the competition for places on the Department team of 1882, which took place at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Aug. 21, 22, and 23, 1882.

(The names, scores, etc., of the team were given in the JOURNAL of Aug. 26, 1882, p. 77.—ED. JOURNAL.)

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.—Lieut.-Col. Wm. J. Volkmar, A. D. C., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., on public business in connection with target practice at that place (S. O. 92, Sept. 8, M. D. M.).

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Major Joseph H. Taylor, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., is assigned to duty as Asst. Adjt.-Gen. of the Dept. of the Platte (G. O. 21, Sept. 5, D. P.).

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Capt. J. M. Marshall, A. Q. M., Chief Q. M. of the Dist. of New Mexico, will proceed to Fort Lewis, Colo., and make an inspection of the Q. M. and Sub. Deps. at that post. He will also proceed to the vicinity of Farmington, on the lower San Juan River, on public business (S. O. 113, Sept. 1, D. N. M.).

Leave of absence for five days is granted Capt. L. C. Forsyth, A. Q. M., Buffalo, N. Y. (S. O. 153, Sept. 11, D. E.).

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Capt. C. A. Woodruff, C. S., Chief C. S. of the Dist. of New Mexico, will have charge of the Asst. Asst. Adjt.-Gen.'s office during the temporary absence of Lieut. Dorst (S. O. 114, Sept. 2, D. N. M.).

Capt. C. A. Woodruff, C. S., having been subpoenaed to appear before the District Court in Mesilla, N. M., at once, will proceed Sept. 5 to Mesilla with certain records requested by the U. S. District Attorney (S. O. 116, Sept. 5, D. N. M.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—A. A. Surg. A. I. Comfort, now on temporary duty at Fort Riley, Kan., will repair at once to Fort Leavenworth, Kan. (S. O. 180, Sept. 7, D. M.).

A board of medical officers to consist of Major David L. Huntington, Surg.; Capt. Calvin De Witt, Asst. Surg., and Capt. Robert M. O'Reilly, Asst. Surg., will assemble at the Army dispensary in Washington, D. C., at 11 o'clock Sept. 11, to examine into and report upon the physical condition of Major Caleb H. Carlton, 3d Cav., who will report in person to the board (S. O. 95, Sept. 9, W. D.).

Leave of absence for two months is granted Capt. Joseph Corson, Asst. Surg. (S. O. 9, Sept. 9, W. D.).

Capt. Henry McWherry, Asst. Surg., member G. O.-M. at Fort Bridger, Wyo. Ty., Sept. 13 (S. O. 95, Sept. 7, D. P.).

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Capt. J. D.

Hall, Asst. Surg., Fort Randall, D. T., to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander (S. O. 146, Sept. 6, D. D.).

Major Chas. C. Byrne, Surg., member G. O.-M. at Benicia Barracks, Cal., Sept. 4 (S. O. 152, Aug. 31, D. Cal.).

A. A. Surg. A. F. Steigens is assigned to temporary duty at the Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 151, Aug. 30, D. Cal.).

A. A. Surg. C. B. Ewing, now at this point, will report to the C. O., Fort Lowell, for duty as medical officer, to accompany Capt. Fergus Walker, 1st Inf., now sick at that post, to his home in New York. Upon completion of this duty A. A. Surg. Ewing will return to Fort Grant (S. O. 140, Sept. 1, D. A.).

A. A. Surg. H. C. Sawyer is assigned to duty at Fort McDowell (S. O. 140, Sept. 1, D. A.).

Asst. Surg. J. C. Worthington, member G. O.-M. Fort Wayne, Mich., Sept. 12 (S. O. 157, Sept. 9, D. E.).

Asst. Surg. Morse K. Taylor is relieved from duty as attending surgeon at Detroit, Mich. (S. O. 157, Sept. 9, D. E.).

Surg. Robert Murray, medical director Dept. of the East, will proceed to Fort Adams, R. I., for the purpose of inspecting the hospital there, and to carry out certain special instructions given him (S. O. 158, Sept. 11, D. E.).

The telegraphic order of Sept. 8, directing Asst. Surg. T. J. C. Maddox and A. A. Surg. J. S. McLain to proceed from Fort Clark, via San Antonio and Laredo, to Fort Brown, Tex., for duty, is confirmed (S. O. 96, Sept. 8, D. T.).

Surg. Van Buren Hubbard will proceed via Fort Selden to Fort Stanton, N. M., and report to the C. O. for duty (S. O. 115, Sept. 4, D. N. M.).

Asst. Surg. George McCreary will accompany the 12th Inf., as medical officer, to Madison Bks., Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., and upon completion of the duty he is authorized to take one month's leave of absence (S. O. 143, Sept. 5, D. A.).

A. A. Surg. A. P. Frick will accompany the command of the 12th Inf., as medical officer, to Madison Bks., Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., and upon completion of this duty he will report, by letter, to the Adjt.-Gen. of the Army, for annulment of contract (S. O. 143, Sept. 5, D. A.).

Leave of absence for one month, to apply for an extension of one month, on Surg. certificate, is granted Surg. J. P. Wright, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. (S. O. 181, Sept. 8, D. M.).

The C. O. of Fort Bridger, Wyo., will grant a furlough for six months to Hosp. Steward Wm. H. Mead (S. O. 92, Sept. 4, D. P.).

Par. 5, S. O. 92, D. P., is amended to read as follows: In compliance with par. 5, S. O. 202, H. Q. A., the C. O. Fort Bridger, Wyo., will grant a furlough for six months, to take effect on or about Nov. 10, 1882, to Hosp. Steward Wm. H. Mead (S. O. 94, Sept. 6, D. P.).

Robt. F. Matthias, late private Co. C, 12th Inf., appointed Hosp. Steward Aug. 28, 1882, and to report to Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Arizona for duty.

Hosp. Steward G. W. Tucker, Fort Myer, Va., was discharged the service Aug. 22, 1882, on Surg. certificate of disability.

Hosp. Steward Wm. Edwards, Cantonment Uncompahgre, Colo., was discharged by expiration of service Aug. 24, and re-enlisted Aug. 25, 1882.

Hosp. Steward Wm. P. Marshall, Fort Washakie, Wyo., tried by G. O.-M. for violation of the 38th, 60th, and 62d Article of War, and sentenced "to be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States." Proceedings approved. Findings not deemed to be justified by evidence, and therefore disapproved. Sentence disapproved (G. O.-M. O. 17, Aug. 29, D. P.).

PAY DEPARTMENT.—Major Thomas C. H. Smith, Paymaster, is assigned to duty in the Dept. of California, with station at San Francisco, Cal., to date from Sept. 4 (S. O. 153, Sept. 4, M. D. P.).

Major De Witt C. Poole, Paymaster, is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East, to take effect Sept. 20 (S. O. 153, Sept. 11, D. E.).

Major De Witt C. Poole, Paymaster, being prevented by an accident from completing the payments of troops, Major Charles G. Sprague, Paymaster, will proceed to National Armory, Springfield, Mass.; Fort Warren, Mass.; Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; Fort Proboscis, Me., and Kennebec Arsenal, Me., and complete them (S. O. 159, Sept. 12, D. E.).

Major George E. Glenn, Paymaster, Newport Bks., Ky., will proceed to St. Augustine, Fla., and Augusta Arsenal, Ga., and pay the troops stationed there on muster and pay rolls of Aug. 31, 1882 (S. O. 85, Sept. 12, D. S.).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—Capt. Edward Maguire is relieved from duty as Chief Engineer Officer of the Dept. of Dakota. 1st Lieut. Henry S. Taber is announced as Chief Engineer Officer of the Dept. of Dakota (G. O. 19, Sept. 5, D. D.).

CHAPLAINS.—Leave of absence for one month, to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Post Chaplain J. H. Macomber, Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 145, Sept. 5, D. D.).

SIGNAL SERVICE.—2d Lieut. W. A. Glasford, now at Colorado Springs, Colo., will proceed from that point to Fort Lewis, Colo., for the purpose of inspecting the military telegraph line from Durango to that post. Upon completion of this duty Lieut. Glasford will return to Colorado Springs, Colo. (S. O. 180, Sept. 7, D. M.).

1st Class Pvt. Wm. Daly will proceed from Washington, D. C., to Pittsburg, Penn., for duty (S. O. 9, Sept. 9, W. D.).

## THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending September 9, 1882:

- Troop E, 9th Cav., to Fort Lyon, Colo.  
Bat. E, 1st Art., to Vancouver Bks, Wash. T.  
Bat. F, 4th Art., to Fort Snelling, Minn.  
Bat. G, 4th Art., to Fort Adams, R. I.  
Bata. H and K, 4th Art., to Fort Warren, Mass.  
Bat. E, 5th Art., to Fort Schuyler, N. Y.  
Bat. I, 5th Art., to Fort Hamilton, N. Y.  
Bat. D, 5th Art., to Fort Omaha, Neb.

## 1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

1st Lieut. Otto L. Hein will proceed to Roseville Junction, on the Central Pacific Railroad, to receive there from 2d Lieut. S. O. Robertson, and conductor to Redding, Cal., fifteen recruits for Troop K, which are expected to arrive at that point on Sept. 3. After turning over the recruits at Redding Lieut. Hein will return to his station (S. O. 151, Aug. 31, M. D. P.).

## 2ND CAVALRY, Col. John P. Hatch.

The following transfers in the 2d Cav. are made: 1st Lieut. Gustavus C. Donno, from Troop L to A; 1st Lieut. Colon Augur, from Troop A to L (S. O., Sept. 13, W. D.).

## 3RD CAVALRY, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Major Caleb H. Carlton will report before the Board of



Med. Officers to assemble at the Army Dispensary on Sept. 11 (S. O. 142, Sept. 9, D. A.)

Lieut.-Col. William B. Royall is assigned to duty at Whipple Bks (S. O. 142, Sept. 4, D. A.)

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, on Surg. certificate, 2d Lieut. Geo. H. Morgan, with permission to leave the limits of the Dept. of Arizona, and to apply for extension of two months (S. O. 142, Sept. 4, D. A.)

#### 4TH CAVALRY, Col. Ronald S. Mackenzie.

The journey performed by Capt. John Lee from Santa Fe, N. M., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and the journey in returning to his station, Fort Stanton, N. M., in compliance with par. 4, S. O. 112, D. N. M., are approved (S. O. 178, Sept. 5, D. M.)

1st Lieut. J. H. Dorst, Adj't., A. A. A. G. Dist. of New Mexico, will accompany Col. Mackenzie, the Dist. Comdr., to Las Vegas, N. M., and return (S. O. 114, Sept. 2, D. N. M.)

2d Lieut. J. R. Richards will proceed with his company (C) of Indian Scouts and pack-train, from Fort Stanton to Fort Cummings, N. M., where, on arrival, the company will be attached to Co. A (Hall's), Indian Scouts. Their descriptive lists will be furnished Lieut. Hall. On completion of this duty Lieut. Richards will return with his pack-train to Fort Stanton, where he will be attached to such of the cavalry troops serving thereat as the post commander may designate (S. O. 111, Aug. 30, D. N. M.)

Capt. John Lee will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and on completion of this duty he has permission to apply to the A. A. G. of the Dept. for permission to delay six days, after which he will return to his station at Fort Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 112, Aug. 31, D. N. M.)

#### 5TH CAVALRY, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Capt. George F. Price will proceed to Fort Sidney, Neb., and report to the C. O. of his regiment (S. O. 95, Sept. 7, D. P.)

1st Lieut. Noel S. Bishop is appointed to act as inspector on certain hospital property on hand at the medical purveying depot in St. Louis, Mo. (S. O., Sept. 13, W. D.)

*Leave of Absence.*—Six months, to take effect after Oct. 1, 2d Lieut. Lorenzo L. O. Brooks (S. O., Sept. 11, W. D.)

#### 6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.

The Court of Inquiry convened at Whipple Bks, Prescott, Ariz. T., by par. 8, S. O. 180, and par. 3, S. O. 183, A. G. O., having adjourned *sine die*, Col. E. A. Carr, his presence being no longer required, will return to his proper station, Fort Apache, A. T. (S. O. 139, Aug. 31, D. A.)

Troop A, on being relieved from field duty at Morenci, Sept. 30, will proceed to and take station at Fort Apache. Troop E will be relieved from duty at that post and proceed to and take station at Fort Grant (S. O. 140, Sept. 1, D. A.)

The Hdqrs. and Band, at Fort Apache, will proceed to Fort Lowell, and take station thereat (S. O. 143, Sept. 5, D. A.)

#### 7TH CAVALRY, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

Troop H, 1st Lieut. C. A. Varnum, commanding, is relieved from duty in the field with Major Merrill's command, and will return to its station, Fort Meade (S. O. 143, Sept. 2, D. D.)

Capt. Frederick W. Bonteen is relieved from duty as a member of the Board of Officers appointed by G. O. 31, March 21, 1881, from W. D., and will proceed to join his troop (S. O., Sept. 9, W. D.)

#### 9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

2d Lieut. R. T. Emmet, A. D. C., will proceed from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to Fort Lyon, Colo., on public business (S. O. 179, Sept. 6, D. M.)

The telegraphic instructions of Aug. 26, D. M., directing the C. O. of Fort Elliott, Tex., to send the cavalry company at his post, in its full strength, fully equipped for field service, to report to the C. O. of Fort Supply, I. T., to encamp near that post for temporary duty, are confirmed (S. O. 179, Sept. 6, D. M.)

Troop E, now at Fort Hays, Kas., will proceed without delay, fully equipped for field service, to Larned, Kas., and thence by rail to Fort Lyon, Colo., where it will take post. The heavy baggage and property of the troop will be shipped to its new station (S. O. 179, Sept. 6, D. M.)

The Sup't. Mounted Recruiting Service will cause forty colored cavalry recruits to be forwarded to Fort Riley, Kas., for assignment to the 9th Cav. (S. O., Sept. 8, W. D.)

#### 10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, on Surg. certificate, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Dept. of Texas, 1st Lieut. J. T. Morrison, Adj't., Fort Davis, Tex. (S. O. 94, Sept. 4, D. T.)

#### 1st ARTILLERY, Colonel Frederick T. Dent.

The C. O. of the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will send all recruits at his post for companies serving in the Dept. of Columbia to Vancouver Bks, W. T., by the steamer sailing from San Francisco, Cal., for Portland, Ore., Sept. 4, in charge of 1st Lieut. L. A. Chamberlin. Having complied with this duty Lieut. Chamberlin will return to his station, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 152, Sept. 1, M. D. P.)

#### 2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Major Loomis L. Langdon, president; Capt. James E. Wilson, 1st Lieut. Edwin S. Curtis, Med. and Surg. Major, Jr., Lotus Niles, 2d Lieut. W. A. Simpson, E. St. J. Greble, members, and 1st Lieut. George Mitchell, Adj't., J. A. of G. C.-M. at Camp Washington, Gaithersburg, Md., Sept. 14 (S. O. 168, Sept. 11, D. E.)

Corpl. R. F. Taber, Bat. G, will rejoin his battery at Newport Bks, Ky., from rifle competitions at Governor's Island (S. O. 49, Sept. 8, M. D. A.)

#### 3RD ARTILLERY, Col. G. A. DeRussy.

Corpl. C. Bonner, Bat. M, having completed the rifle competitions for which he was ordered to Governor's Island, will join his battery at Jackson Bks, La. (S. O. 50, Sept. 9, M. D. A.)

Serg't. W. Brayton, Bat. H, will rejoin his battery at Jackson Bks, La., from rifle competitions at Governor's Island (S. O. 49, Sept. 8, M. D. A.)

*Leave Extended.*—1st Lieut. Constantine Chase, Fort Monroe, Va., seven days (S. O. 162, Sept. 15, D. E.)

#### 4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel George W. Getty.

1st Lieut. H. R. Anderson is relieved from further duty at Governor's Island in connection with rifle practice, and will rejoin his battery at Fort Preble, Me. (S. O. 161, Sept. 14, D. E.)

The following named enlisted men, having completed the rifle competitions for which they were ordered to Governor's Island, will proceed to join their respective commands as

indicated: 1st Serg't. Jacob Heller, Bat. I, to Fort Monroe, Va.; Serg't. George B. Holt, Bat. L, to Fort Adams, R. I.; Serg't. Henry Lowry, Bat. C, to Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Serg't. W. Cleveland, Bat. D, to Fort Adams, R. I.; Private John C. De Lucy, Bat. E, to Madison Bks, N. Y.; Serg't. S. Rawson, Bat. E, to Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 166, Sept. 8, D. E.)

Serg't. E. W. Olive, Bat. M, is relieved from further duty at Fort Popple and will join his battery at Fort Preble, Me. (S. O. 161, Sept. 14, D. E.)

#### 5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.

If the C. O. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., deems it necessary, he is authorized to utilize the quarters at Fort Wadsworth, temporarily, for Major H. W. Closson, and for one battery from Fort Hamilton, to be designated by the post commander, in addition to the battery now stationed at Fort Wadsworth as a guard (S. O. 160, Sept. 13, D. E.)

The journey performed, Sept. 13, by Major R. H. Jackson, from Fort Schuyler to Governor's Island, N. Y. H., and return, is approved and confirmed (S. O. 161, Sept. 14, D. E.)

Private Frank Mason, Bat. B, a member of the Dept. of East Rifle Team, will rejoin his battery at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 159, Sept. 12, D. E.)

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, on Surg. certificate, 1st Lieut. J. E. Sawyer, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 157, Sept. 9, D. E.)

#### 1st INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Corpl. Anthony Ruhl, Co. A, at Fort Lowell, under medical treatment, having recovered, will rejoin his company at Fort Mojave (S. O. 142, Sept. 4, D. A.)

#### 2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Capt. Chas. Harkins, member, G. C.-M. at Benicia Bks, Cal., Sept. 4 (S. O. 152, Aug. 31, D. Cal.)

#### 4TH INFANTRY, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Capt. William H. Bisbee, president; Capt. Gerhard L. Luhn, 1st Lieut. Robert H. Young, Henry E. Robinson, 2d Lieut. Silas A. Wolf, members, and 2d Lieut. Edward H. Browne, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Bridger, W. T., Sept. 13 (S. O. 95, Sept. 7, D. P.)

#### 5TH INFANTRY, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

2d Lieut. J. M. T. Partello will report at Fort Snelling, Minn., to Capt. H. B. Freeman, 7th Inf., in charge of Dept. Rifle Team, for duty (S. O. 144, Sept. 4, D. D.)

2d Lieut. J. M. T. Partello, of the Dept. of Dakota Rifle Team, will proceed, Sept. 7, to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 145, Sept. 5, D. D.)

#### 7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

Capt. H. B. Freeman is assigned to the command of the Dept. of Dakota Rifle Team (S. O. 143, Sept. 2, D. D.)

2d Lieut. D. A. Frederick will proceed to his station at Fort Stevenson, D. T. (S. O. 141, Aug. 30, D. D.)

Capt. C. A. Coolidge will proceed to join his company at Fort Pembina, D. T. (S. O. 141, Aug. 30, D. D.)

Capt. H. B. Freeman, member of the Dept. of Dakota Rifle Team, will proceed, Sept. 7, to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 145, Sept. 5, D. D.)

2d Lieut. J. B. Jackson will return to his station at Fort Snelling, Minn. Lieut. Jackson is authorized to stop en route under this order to settle any business in connection with his duties (S. O. 145, Sept. 5, D. D.)

#### 8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.

Lieut.-Col. Montgomery Bryant, president; Capt. Alfred T. Smith, 2d Lieut. John Stafford, members, and 1st Lieut. W. L. Pitcher, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Benicia Bks, Cal., Sept. 4 (S. O. 152, Aug. 31, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Gordon Winslow and 2d Lieut. Edgar Hubert will report to the C. O. Fort McDowell, Nev., for Court-martial duty; on the completion of which they will return to their station, Angel Island, Cal. (S. O. 153, Sept. 1, D. Cal.)

*Leave of Absence.*—Seven days, 2d Lieut. R. F. Ames (S. O. 152, Sept. 1, M. D. P.)

#### 9TH INFANTRY, Colonel James Van Vost.

*Leave Extended.*—1st Lieut. Morris C. Foote, Adj't., ten days (S. O. 94, Sept. 6, D. P.)

#### 10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

Capt. Jesse A. P. Hampson, president; Capt. Sumner H. Lincoln, 1st Lieut. Clayton S. Burbank, Charles E. Bottsford, 2d Lieut. Stephen Y. Seyburn, Charles J. T. Clarke, members, and 1st Lieut. E. O. Gibson, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Wayne, Mich., Sept. 12 (S. O. 157, Sept. 9, D. E.)

During the absence of Capt. Forsyth on leave, 1st Lieut. D. F. Stiles will, in addition to his duties at Fort Porter, take charge of the quartermaster's office at Buffalo (S. O. 153, Sept. 11, D. E.)

Corpl. Harry Mullin, Co. C, and Musician A. G. Simons, Co. D, will rejoin their company at Fort Mackinac, Mich., from rifle competition at Governor's Island (S. O. 156, Sept. 8, D. E.)

*Suicide.*—Wm. Terry, a member of Co. H, at Fort Wayne, committed suicide by drowning Sept. 11. He jumped from a skiff. No cause known.

#### 11TH INFANTRY, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Capt. Theo. Schwan will proceed in charge of a detachment of recruits and military convicts ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., Sept. 12, for Fort Leavenworth, Kas. On completion of this duty Capt. Schwan will return to David's Island, N. Y. H. (Order 51, Sept. 8, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.)

2d Lieut. James A. Emery, having completed the duty assigned him in connection with Dept. Rifle Competition at Fort Snelling, Minn., will proceed to his station, Fort Sully, D. T., with permission to avail himself of twenty days leave of absence en route (S. O. 146, Sept. 6, D. D.)

#### 12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

The 12th Inf. is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 142, Sept. 4, D. A.)

1st Lieut. Guy Howard is appointed A. D. C. on the staff of Brig.-Gen. O. O. Howard, commanding the Dept. of Platte (G. O. 20, Sept. 5, D. P.)

The Major of the 12th Inf. will take post at Fort Niagara instead of at Plattsburg Bks, N. Y., and Co. H (Stacey's) will take post at Plattsburg Bks instead of at Fort Niagara, N. Y. (S. O. 168, Sept. 11, D. E.)

#### 13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

The C. O. of Fort Wingate, N. M., will send Private Peter Mortimer, Co. I, to the Government Asylum for the Insane, Washington, D. C. (S. O. 178, Sept. 5, D. M.)

#### 14TH INFANTRY, Col. Lewis C. Hunt.

1st Lieut. Joseph A. Sladen is appointed A. D. C. on the personal staff of Brig.-Gen. O. O. Howard, commanding the Dept. of Platte (G. O. 20, Sept. 5, D. P.)

2d Lieut. Richard T. Yeaman, Camp on White River, Colo., will proceed to Camp on Snake River, W. T., for temporary duty at that camp (S. O. 181, Sept. 8, D. M.)

#### 15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.

*Leave of Absence.*—Six months, 1st Lieut. Thomas F. Davis (S. O., Sept. 8, W. D.)

#### 17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Chas. C. Gilbert.

1st Lieut. Josiah Chance will report at Fort Snelling, Minn., to Capt. H. B. Freeman, 7th Inf., in charge of Dept. Rifle Team, for duty (S. O. 144, Sept. 4, D. D.)

1st Lieut. Josiah Chance, of Dept. of Dakota Rifle Team, and 2d Lieut. E. Chynoweth, selected marksmen, will proceed, Sept. 7, to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 145, Sept. 5, D. D.)

#### 20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Par. 5, S. O. 172, D. M., directing the C. O. Camp of Competitors, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to grant a furlough for one month to Private Samuel Crow, Co. E, is revoked. Private Crow is relieved from duty at Camp of Competitors at Fort Leavenworth, and will proceed to Fort Reno, I. T., and report for duty with his company. Permission is granted him to delay ten days en route (S. O. 179, Sept. 6, D. M.)

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, to apply for extension of three months, 1st Lieut. J. A. Manley, Fort Riley, Kas., to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander (S. O. 180, Sept. 7, D. M.)

One month, to apply for extension of four months, 1st Lieut. Herbert Cushman, Fort Supply, I. T. (S. O. 181, Sept. 8, D. M.)

#### 21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

1st Lieut. Chas. E. S. Wood is appointed A. D. C. on the personal staff of Brig.-Gen. O. O. Howard, commanding the Dept. of Platte (G. O. 20, Sept. 5, D. P.)

#### 22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.

*Leave Extended.*—Lieut.-Col. Alexander J. Dallas, two months (S. O., Sept. 13, W. D.)

#### 23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Private John D. King, Co. C, will report to his regimental commander at Fort Union, N. M., for duty as printer at Reg'l Hdqrs (S. O. 115, Sept. 4, D. N. M.)

#### 24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

*Leave of Absence.*—Twenty days, on Surg. certificate, Capt. A. C. Markley, Fort Sill, I. T. (S. O. 178, Sept. 5, D. M.)

#### 25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Co. H, Capt. M. L. Courtney, commanding, is relieved from duty in the field with Major Merrill's command, and will return to its station, Fort Meade, D. T. (S. O. 143, Sept. 2, D. D.)

*Leave Extended.*—Capt. H. Baxter Quimby, Fort Randall, D. T., one month (S. O. 91, Sept. 7, M. D. M.)

*Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, September 9, 1882.*

#### APPOINTMENT.

Henry Clayton, of Pennsylvania, late Captain, 17th Infantry, to be Paymaster with the rank of Major, September 7, 1882, vice Wingard, deceased.

#### PROMOTION.

1st Lieutenant Will W. Daugherty, Regimental Quartermaster 23d Infantry, to be Captain, September 7, 1882, vice Hartley, resigned.

#### CASUALTY.

Captain John Hartley, 23d Infantry—Resigned September 7, 1882.

*General Courts-Martial.*—At Fort Bridger, W. T., Sept. 13. Detail: Six officers of the 4th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Benicia Bks, A. T., Sept. 4. Detail: Four officers of the 8th Inf.; one of the Med. Dept., and one of the 2d Inf.

At Fort Wayne, Mich., Sept. 12. Detail: Seven officers of the 10th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Camp Washington, Gaithersburg, Md., Sept. 14. Detail: Eight officers of the 2d Art.

At West Point, N. Y., Sept. 18. Detail: One officer each of the 16th Inf., Ord. Dept., 4th Inf., and 1st Inf.; two of the 21st Inf., and two of the 3d Art.

*Boards of Survey.*—To consist of Capt. Charles J. Van Herrmann, 4th Inf.; Capt. Wells Willard, C. S., and 1st Lieut. John J. O'Brien, 4th Inf., at Cheyenne Depot, W. T., Sept. 12, 1882 (S. O. 93, Sept. 5, D. P.)

At Fort Stevenson, D. T., Sept. 14. Detail: 1st Lieut. J. T. Van Orsdale, 7th Inf., and 2d Lieut. D. A. Frederick, 7th Inf. (S. O. 145, Sept. 5, D. D.)

At the Quartermaster's corral, Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 4, to determine the amount of deficiency of mineral oil in two barrels, received by Lieut. A. M. Patch, I. Q. M. 4th Cav., A. A. Q. M. Santa Fe. Detail: Major R. H. Alexander, Surg., U. S. A.; Capt. O. McKibbin, 15th Inf., and 2d Lieut. A. R. Paxton, 15th Inf. (S. O. 115, Sept. 4, D. N. M.)

*Bread Ration.*—On the recommendation of the C. O. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., the bread ration at that post is reduced from 20 ounces to 18 ounces, vegetables for use of the companies being now available (S. O. 146, Sept. 6, D. D.)

The ration of bread is increased to twenty-two ounces at Fort Concho, Tex. (S. O. 96, Sept. 8, D. T.)

*Heliographic Signalling.*—The following named enlisted men are detailed for field and heliographic signalling under direction of 1st Lieut. M. P. Maus, 1st Inf., to whom they will report for duty at Fort Grant, relieving the enlisted men of the 12th Inf., now on that duty, who will be sent to join their respective companies: Private Patrick Ryan, Troop F, 6th Cav.; Privates William Barber, Co. B; Frank S. Henry, Co. C; Edgar J. Howell, Co. B; Charles Upmann, Co. E; John Nolan, Co. F; William Radcliffe, Co. G; Serg't. George H. Curtis, Co. I; Privates Harry E. Conway, Co. I; John Hutchinson, Co. K, and Herman Wieman, Co. K, 1st Inf. (S. O. 139, Aug. 31, D. A.)



**Military Prisoners.**—Based upon the good conduct of the prisoner, the unexpired portion of the sentence in the case of Private Joseph Flury, Co. B, 13th Inf., so far as relates to confinement, is remitted (S. O. 138, Aug. 30, D. A.)  
The unexpired portion of the confinement in the case of Private Robert W. Mitchell, Light Bat. K, 1st Art., is remitted (G. C. M. O. 88, Sept. 1, D. Cal.)

**Mileage Orders.**—Upon a communication from Act. Asst. Surg. James M. Craigbill, U. S. A., requesting that par. 2, S. O. 192, c. s., from the Hdqrs. of the Army, ordering him to report to the Commanding General Dept. of Dakota, be modified so that he can draw mileage from Baltimore, Md., to Fort Snelling, Minn., the Secretary of War decides, in accordance with the views of the 2d Comptroller, Treasury Department, that "an order of the Secretary of War in the language of which a necessity for travel must be inferred, is, in itself, a sufficient certification, such as changes of station, or travel under the provisions of the statute." (Indorsement, Sept. 2, A. G. O.)

**Pistol Grips.**—Benicia Arsenal, Cal., August 30, 1882.  
Captain C. C. Carr, 1st Cavalry, Commanding Troop I, Fort Halleck, Neb. (Thro' Hdqrs. Mil. Dep. Pacific.)  
Sir: Your letter of the 3d instant was referred by me to the Chief of Ordnance, and has been returned with the following endorsement:

"The size of screw now used is 1 1/2" No. 12, same size of wire and number of threads to the inch as the guard-plate screw, whose place it takes when the pistol grip is on. When put on, care should be taken not to cross the threads, for if this be done, after two or three removals of the grip the hold of the screw is destroyed. The same thing would obtain with a longer screw. However, without any change, a 2" screw No. 12 (a longer one, but not larger one) can be used, which it is thought will remedy the trouble, provided the screw threads of the holes are not worn out with constant use. Once on, the grip should not be removed (or some change must be made in the manner of putting it on), and it should be put on here before issue."

"The hole through the guard plate limits the diameter of the screw, and this hole, as well as the hole in wood under it, is made for the guard plate screw, not for the pistol grip screw. If the thread made by the guard-plate screw in the wood be destroyed, both screws become useless. The hole in the wood, as now made, is deep enough to take a 2" screw, and 2" screws can be issued to Captain Carr from the National Armory if desired." Very respectfully, etc.,  
J. McALLISTER, Colonel of Ordnance, Commanding.

**Early Days of Newport Barracks.**—The Cincinnati Gazette, of Sept. 6, gives an interesting account of Newport barracks, Ky., and its former and present officers and occupants. It says:

The Commanding General is Henry J. Hunt, colonel of the 5th U. S. Artillery, and one of the most distinguished artillery officers in the service. His personal staff are 1st Lieut. E. S. Dudley, 2d Artillery, and 1st Lieut. John M. Baldwin, of the 5th Art., a brilliant young Louisianian, who ranked twelfth in a class (1875) which numbered forty-three. The officers composing the department staff are Major H. C. Corbin, adjutant general; Lieut. John M. Baldwin, A. D. C., acting judge advocate, and in charge of the Inspector's office; Lieut. Col. J. A. J. Dana, chief quartermaster; Capt. Wm. H. Bell, chief commissary of subsistence; Lieut. Col. John Campbell, surgeon and medical director; Major Geo. E. Glenn, chief paymaster; Lieut. Ira MacNutt, chief ordnance officer. The post is garrisoned at present by one battery of Artillery, officered by Capt. C. A. Woodruff and Lieut. Talley Thompson; Major J. M. Brown is post surgeon.

Colonel Thomas Martin, a distinguished revolutionary soldier was the first commandant of the barracks, and also military storekeeper. Colonel Martin was succeeded by his son-in-law, Colonel Richard Oldham, and he by Capt. James W. Bryson, also a son-in-law of Col. Martin. In 1818 Captain Rob. Richard became commandant, and from then till 1830 peace and ordnance sergeant reigned at the barracks. Then the quarters were put in order, and the troling of drumsticks and the blare of bugles began again.

The barracks became a depot for recruits, and for years almost all the young officers were sent here on leaving the Point to await assignments to their commands. Thus it happens that almost every infantry man of prominence in the old Army has at some period of his career been stationed at Newport barracks. The beauty and hospitality of the ladies made the society of Newport as a garrison town proverbial in the old Army. Here a stolid young fellow by the name of U. S. Grant lounged around the parade ground for a season. Phil Sheridan learned his first lesson in Cupid's primer, loitering with a fair Kentuckian up and down the long popular walk, and young Lieut. W. S. Hancock, handsome as Achilles and brave as Hector, awaited orders for the Texas border.

From 1841 to '53, gaiety at the barracks reached its zenith. The 3d regiment band made music, and balls, masques and dinners were the business of life. During these years Major Nat. C. Macrae was commandant. The sharpest matrimonial engagement on record at the barracks was that of a sail-net young Kentuckian, Lieut. J. C. McFerran, and Miss Rose Green, a charming niece of Major Macrae, in the year of grace 1844. The "leftenant" met his fate on Monday, wooed and won on Tuesday, the wedding was on Wednesday, and they were off to the wars on Thursday! There were a half dozen groomsman from the barracks at the wedding, among them Lieuts. W. S. Hancock and Walker, who won a name as the "Texan Ranger," and died in his boots.

Ingalls, Lieut. Grant, McClelland, Judah, Franklin were classmates of McFerran, and they won their spurs together in the campaign which followed this wedding. A soldier's bridal, to which a mournful interest attaches, was that of Lieut. Alexander Montgomery, who married the beautiful Elizabeth, daughter of Griffin Taylor, about 1839-40. They left at once for Florida, where, a few weeks later, the pretty bride ventured beyond the fort and was killed by Indians, almost under her husband's eyes. Gen. Sidney Burbank was in command from 1859 to 1861, and again from 1864 to 1866, and now lives in Newport, a few rods from his old headquarters.

From 1863 to 1864 Col. J. T. Foster, of the Engineers, an officer of great attainment, was in command. From 1873 to 1874 General J. N. G. Whistler, son of old Col. Whistler, of Revolutionary fame, was commandant. From 1878 to 1880 Gen. C. O. Augur was in command of Department of the South, with headquarters at Newport. Mrs. Augur was a charming woman and was much sought in Cincinnati society and the barracks circle was very gay under her regime. Col. Thompson, who married a granddaughter of Richard Southgate, Julia, daughter of Mrs. Dr. Parker, commanded the batteries at Newport during the war. His son, Lt. Thompson, who married the other day Miss Juliet Hagane, is spending his honeymoon in pretty quarters at the barracks. Col. Hoffman is another name associated with the early days of the arsenal.

## DEPARTMENT NEWS.

**Department of California.**—The San Francisco Report, of September 2 says: Lieut.-Col. A. Connolly, B. A., of the Bengal Civil Service, arrived on the *Coptic* on his way home on a two years' leave of absence. . . . Admiral Aschmeggoff and Prince Mescherky, of the Russian navy, were breakfasted on Wednesday morning by Maj.-Gen. McDowell. . . . Capt. R. G. Armstrong and Maj. Norvell, U. S. A., who have been on special duty at San Diego, Cal., have returned to their stations in Arizona. . . . Maj. A. M. Rindol, 1st Artillery, inspected the post of Fort Point August 28, and of the Presidio August 31. He will inspect Fort Point San Jose and Alcatraz Island, and Fort Gaston, early this month. . . . The wedding of Capt. Whitney, 8th Infantry, and Miss Hattie Myrick, takes place at Trinity Church on Wednesday evening. It is said that the sextet of bridesmaids will represent the beauty of the Pacific Coast. . . . Lieut.-Col. Mendell goes North next week to act with a Board of Engineers, September 12, at Astoria. . . . To examine in detail the mouth of the Columbia River, Oregon, and report such plan with estimates for its permanent improvement as they approve. . . . One of the latest rumors is that upon the retirement of Gen. McDowell, next month, Brig.-Gen. Miles will be brought down from the North and placed in command of the Department of California, with headquarters at the Presidio, and that Gen. Schofield, who is to command the Division, will reside at Black Point. . . . Two weeks ago we announced the probable appointment of Maj. Frank, 1st Artillery, to command the Corps of Cadets at West Point. Last week we expressed our doubts of his getting the appointment, lacking the necessary "political pull," although he had been notified "to get ready to come on." This week we know that he will not get it as Maj. Hasbrouck, 4th Artillery, has received the position direct from the President. Maj. Hasbrouck is an old friend, Maj. Frank a new one, and we esteem and respect both. If it is not to be the one, the success of no one could give us greater pleasure than that of the other. . . . Col. Taylor, of the Army, has been tried by court-martial for endeavoring to evade an order which compelled him to reside in Omaha. This is believed to be the first instance on record in which an Ohio man hesitated about holding an office in another State.

**Department of Columbia.**—The Vancouver Independent of August 31 says: Capt. Geo. W. Evans, 21st Infantry, has rejoined his station, arriving on the last steamer. . . . Col. E. D. Baker, chief quartermaster of the department, has been dangerously sick this week, but was reported a little better yesterday. . . . Capt. Robt. Pollock, 21st Infantry, will shortly leave to assume his duties on the recruiting detail in the East. . . . Maj. W. F. Drum, 14th Infantry, departed on the last steamer, with his family, to report at Headquarters Department of the Missouri, for assignment to duty. . . . Troop D, 1st Cavalry, Capt. A. G. Forse, spent nearly three weeks of the month of August on the Lo-lo trail, looking for Indians who ran away from the Lapwai Agency, returning without them. . . . The troops of the post have been varying the monotony of garrison life this week by fighting fire in the woods on the reserve, which threatened to destroy the target range, wood yard, and possibly the quarters. . . . The material for the Cape Flattery military telegraph line has been ordered shipped. Lieut. B. F. Hancock, 2d Infantry, under the direction of Lieut. Greene, has personal supervision of the construction of the line. . . . Gen. Miles, accompanied by Lieut. Oscar F. Long, together with the other officers from this post who accompanied him on his trip, returned to department headquarters Monday last. From indications they enjoyed the Alaska trip hugely. . . . Maj. Dewitt C. Poole is expected to report for duty before long. . . . Lieut. H. L. Bailey, 21st Infantry, accompanied by his wife and sister-in-law, Mrs. Veuve and Master Eric Veuve, leave Burlington, Kansas, to-morrow, en route to Fort Townsend. Lieutenant Bailey has been sick from Potomac malaria during all the time of his leave of absence since he left Washington.

**Dept. of Missouri—Rifle Competitions.**—Capt. Loyd Wheaton, 20th Inf., with the Department team, and all officers and enlisted men on duty at Camp of Competitors at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., will report to Major John C. Bates, 20th Inf., in charge of the Division Competition (S. O. 180, Sept. 7, D. M.)

3d Lieut. H. D. Reed, 25th Inf., Fort Leavenworth, Kans., will report at once to Major John C. Bates, 20th Inf., in charge of the Division Competition, for duty as statistical officer (S. O. 180, Sept. 7, D. M.)

The Leavenworth Times, of Sept. 8, reports an interview with Major Dunn, of General Pope's staff, in regard to the reported outbreak in Southern Cheyenne. Major Dunn, in reply to an inquiry as to how the report originated, said: "A small party of Southern Cheyennes came up on Wolf Creek, west of Fort Supply, on a hunting expedition after wild horses. Such a party is really not unusual, but owing to the state of feeling considerable excitement was caused, and the outbreak was reported. The Indians are innocent of any intention of invasion and have no hostile feelings whatever. Parties have been sent out to return them to the reservation to allay the excitement." In regard to the report that the Northern Cheyennes are moving northward, Major Dunn said: "That is a false report also. As far as the Department can learn there is no trouble among any of the Indians, and no hostile feelings." The Times, of Sept. 8, further says: Lieut. Hill left for Kansas City last night with a detachment to search for a number of deserters who left yesterday. Sergeant Alexander and Corporal Grant, with a force, secured Leavenworth during the afternoon and last night. It is stated that about thirty have deserted during the past week. Among those who left yesterday were Private Adams, of Company F, and Private Lawton, of Company H, 20th Infantry, and Private Smith, of the provost guards. Pay-day yesterday seemed to be a good time for dissatisfied soldiers to pull out for fresher pastures. In addition to the three for whom an officer went yesterday to Kansas City, four others tried to get away on the Missouri Pacific freight south last night, but Officer Reilly got after them, securing one, the others scattering. The one captured was taken to the police station, where he gave the name of James Cunningham, Company G, 11th Infantry. Major Dunn is at present acting as signal officer, Department of the Missouri, in addition to his other duties, during Lieut. Glasford's absence, superintending the repairs of the military telegraph lines, and the building of a new observatory on Pike's Peak. Several telegraph instruments have been put in by officers at the post, on which to practice the hour's practice in the school not being sufficient. These instruments are owned by the officers. Besides this the Government furnishes twenty instruments for the school. It is rumored that recently a young officer and young lady of Leavenworth were secretly married at Kansas City. It is expected to be made public as an early date by those cognizant of the fact. The military prison is in a most commendable condition as to discipline, etc., and at present contains four hundred and twelve prisoners. The Division shoot commences Sept. 22, lasting three days. Some fine

shots will be present, and fine sport is expected. Lieut. Dodge is in command at the military prison during Governor Blunt's absence, who is east after his family.

Gen. MacKenzie, in command in New Mexico, has awarded high praise to the Indian police of the Mesquero Indian Agency for their action in the capture of Honesco, brother of Victorio.

**Department of Texas.**—Col. Charles H. Smith, commanding 19th Infantry, stationed at Fort Brown, Texas, has been authorized to remove his troops and his headquarters into the interior, and to hire such land as is necessary for their use and protection. This action is based upon the fact that the 19th Infantry in its present camp, two and a half miles south of Brownville, is in danger of being drawn into the district infected by yellow fever by an overflow of the Rio Grande River, which is reported to be rising steadily. The camp is as yet free from fever.

A despatch of Sept. 9 from Fort Brown to the New York Herald says: "The command is in a fearfully sad plight. Five companies, together with the headquarters of the 19th Inf., are in camp two and a half miles south of the town of Brownville, in a horseshoe bend of the Rio Grande. We are all surrounded by water, and what is to be feared is the worst has not reached us yet. We have surrounded the camp by throwing up dykes. This confines us to a piece of ground about two hundred yards wide by a quarter of a mile long, but the ground we are now occupying is not over a foot and a half in the highest place above the level of the water. Should the river rise any more God knows what we will do. In the fort there are two companies, one of cavalry and one of infantry.

The yellow fever is on the increase. Major Witherell's son having died with it last night. Some one is seriously susceptible for our perilous situation. Gen. Smith, post commander, recommended a removal of the troops three nights ago, as there were indications of an outbreak of the fever, but his advice went unheeded.

A despatch of Sept. 10 says: The overflow is increasing and the situation is becoming precarious. The dykes are leaking, and the entire command has been working all day constructing new dykes, repairing the old ones, and bailing out water. If the present state of affairs continues for twenty-four hours the command will be driven into the infected district. No yellow fever has as yet shown itself in camp.

A despatch, of Sept. 12, from Brownville, says: Forty new cases of yellow fever are reported to-day, and one death—that of P. O'Malley, late Inspector of Customs. He served in the 4th United States Cavalry during the war, and was with that gallant regiment in all its engagements under Gen. Rosecrans. There are 14 persons sick with fever at Fort Brown, and Gen. Smith expects to be ordered away to Ship Island with the troops.

A despatch of Sept. 13 says: There are two cases of the fever at Fort Brown. Both patients are doing well. Mrs. Witherill is considered out of danger.

A despatch of Sept. 13 says: On account of the overflow the command will break camp early to-morrow morning and seek better ground elsewhere, going by steamer to Yturrias Ranch, where it is expected high ground will be found.

**Department of Arizona.**—The Graham County Times of September 5, gives the following items of news at Fort Thomas: The paymaster will arrive at the Post Sept. 12th. . . . Sergeant Fitzgerald, of the Signal Corps, and his messenger, have had their posts changed from Mexey to Fort Thomas. The sergeant is to wear his uniform, which is something he has not done heretofore. . . . The changes for the week at Fort Thomas are as follows: Major Vroom, with two troops left for the vicinity of San Carlos. Lieut. Haloran, with Co. C, 13th Infantry, got off yesterday. Lieut. Mason, late A. A. Q. M., goes to Columbus, Ohio. Lieut. Porter, 3d Cavalry, is A. A. Q. M. . . . We are pleased to see Col. Evans, of the 3d Cavalry, back in command of Fort Thomas. While the colonel is considered by officers and men who served under him one of the strictest disciplinarians in the Army, they all say that he is as just as he is strict, and there is no officer under him who does any more work than he does.

Lieut. F. A. Smith, Adjutant, 12th Infantry, who acts as executive officer in charge of the contest for places in the Department team, has made an excellent report of the doings of the team to the Department commander. In it he says: I am of the opinion that, if possible, the Department contest should be held later in the fall, say, September, which would give a longer time for practice during the summer—as a general thing but little attention is paid to target practice during the winter; likewise deferring the subsequent contests as late in the season as possible. These contests are agreeable and exciting episodes in a soldier's military life, and full of excellent experiences, acquired by observation and mingling together of the best shots in the Department, which are afterwards disseminated through the company to which each individual belongs, creating an interest in rifle practice which can be given in no other way. The men sent here this year were of good moral habits, and zealous in their efforts to excel in marksmanship; their conduct while here was good, and the Department contest of 1882 passed off in a very harmonious and pleasant way, both to myself and the contestants.

All orders in existence in this department, establishing commands other than posts, are revoked. Commanding officers of companies of Indian Scouts will hereafter report direct to the Commanding General. (S. O. 142, Sept. 14, D. A.)

**Department of Dakota—Rifle Competitions.**—The enlisted men of the Department Rifle Team will proceed, under charge of the senior non-commissioned officer of the team, September 7th, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas (S. O. 145, September 5, D. D.)

**Department of the Platte.**—We are in receipt of a new roster of troops serving in the Department of the Platte, which having all the latest changes, is a useful document.

**Division of the Atlantic—Rifle Competitions.**—The Division rifle team, as constituted in G. O. 10, will compete for the "Hilton Trophy" at the fall meeting of the National Rifle Association, during the present week at Creedmoor, L. I. Capt. H. G. Litchfield, 21 U. S. Art., is appointed captain of the team, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. The officers and enlisted men assembled as competitors for places in the Division and Department teams will report to him for such further duty and practice as may be required (S. O. 51, Sept. 12, M. D. A.)

**Department of the East.**—Wednesday, Sept. 6, was the 101st anniversary of the battle of Groton Heights, and the burning of New London, Conn., by Benedict Arnold. The troops at Fort Trumbull, under command of Major Piper,



4th Artillery, were efficient aids in the celebration of the day, firing salutes, etc.

**Rifle Competitions.**—The following officers and enlisted men are announced as constituting the team of ten of the Department of the South for 1882: 1st Lieut. A. C. Taylor, Battery E, 3d Art.; Sergt. D. M. Giger, Battery L, 3d Art.; Sergt. Warren Brayton, Battery H, 3d Art.; Lieut. C. A. Bennett, Battery E, 3d Art.; Sergt. J. Johnston, Battery G, 3d Art.; Capt. J. M. Lancaster, Battery F, 3d Art.; Sergt. G. A. Schillo, Battery B, 3d Art.; Sergt. J. Campbell, Battery K, 3d Art.; Sergt. J. Hansen, Battery I, 3d Art.; Corp. E. F. Taber, Battery G, 3d Art.

1st Lieut. A. C. Taylor, 2d Art., having made the highest score is entitled to the gold medal described in G. O. 53, of May 16, 1882, from the H. Q. A. (G. O. 9, Sept. 11, D. S.)

**War and Service Chevrans.**—It having been pointed out that G. O. 69 cs., fixing the allowance and price of clothing for the fiscal year indicates that chevrons are to be charged to enlisted men, though par. 2747, Reg. 1891, prescribes that "War and Service Chevrons are issued without charge," the Secretary of War states that under the provisions of par. 2747, the chevrons indicating service are not to be charged to the enlisted men of the Army, and in making up the annual money allowance of clothing (published on the last page of the order) the loss of Service chevrons has not been taken into consideration. The price of Service chevrons will in the next price list be included with the articles named on page 4 of the Order (Letter A. G. O., Sept. 12, 1882.)

#### FORT BENNETT, D. T.

We have heretofore adverted to the attempted poisoning at Fort Bennett last March of 1st Lieut. William Hoffman, 11th U. S. Infantry, and certain members of his family. Pvt. William S. Kelly, Co. E, of that regiment, was charged with the crime, the specification to the charge alleging that he did feloniously administer to Lieut. Hoffman and Mrs. Hoffman a certain deadly poison, commonly known as arsenic, and did place a deadly quantity of said poison upon some food designed for the use of the said lieutenant and his family; this with intent to kill and murder the said 1st Lieut. Wm. Hoffman and the said Mary E. Hoffman and Bridget Maguire, the servant of the said Lieut. Hoffman. The General Court Martial found Private Kelly guilty and sentenced him "to be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, forfeiting all pay and allowances due him or may be due him, and to be confined in such penitentiary as the reviewing authority may designate, for the period of twenty years." Gen. Terry, however, disapproved the proceedings, findings, and sentence in his G. C. M. O. 128, of Aug. 22, at the same time remarking:

In the foregoing case of Private William S. Kelly, Co. E, 11th Infantry, in reply to the question on cross-examination, "You have always entertained strong prejudices against me, have you not?" the first witness for the prosecution took occasion to assail the general character of the accused. As the general character of the person on trial is not open to assault until he, by first attempting to prove that it is good, invites the attack, the failure of the court to check the witness as soon as the nature of his answer became apparent is not understood. It is true that a court is seldom called upon to apply that check in the case of a witness of the rank and experience of the one by whom this testimony was given, but the court should have remembered that this did not absolve it from affording the accused that protection to which he was so clearly entitled, failing in which was a grave, if not a fatal, error in its proceedings. The court sustained the objection of the judge advocate to a question to a witness for the defence as to what the character for truth and veracity of a witness for the prosecution had been; and also refused to permit the accused to present the testimony of several persons who had known that witness for periods of from six to nine years, and could testify to his reputation for truth and veracity. The fact that these persons had known the witness for a long time, had been with or near him during that period, were conversant with his reputation among his neighbors, though they were not now his immediate neighbors, made their testimony competent. The denial to the accused of the right to thus impeach a witness, who had given relevant testimony against him, and which may have influenced the court in its findings, was a fatal error. Aside from these errors, the evidence while pointing very strongly to the guilt of the accused, fails to carry with it that complete conviction of guilt which would warrant the findings and sentence imposed in this case. The proceedings, findings and sentence are, therefore, disapproved, and the prisoner will be released from confinement and restored to duty.

#### STATIONS OF TROOPS.

##### CAVALRY.

#### 1st Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.

Col. Cuvier Grover, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. W. For-yth, on d. s. at Chicago; Major J. Green, Jefferson Bks., Mo.; Major Geo. G. Hunt, Boise Bks., I. T.; Maj. G. B. Sanford, Fort Halleck, Nev.

A. C. F. H. L. Ft. Walla Walla. G. Fort Blinwell, Cal.  
D. Ft. L. pwal, Idaho Ter. B. Ft. Corville, Wash. Ter.  
E. Boise barracks, Idaho T. I. Ft. Halleck, Nev.  
M. Presidio, Cal. K. Ft. Klamath, Ore.

#### 2d Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Custer, M. T.

Col. J. P. Hatch, comdg.; Lt.-Col. A. J. Alexander, Ft. Custer, M. T., on leave; Maj. J. S. Brisson, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; Maj. E. M. Baker, Ft. Custer, M. T.; Major D. S. Gordon, Fort Ellis, M. T.

A. B. K. Fort Maginnis, M. T. D. Fort Ellis, M. T.  
C. F. G. I. M. Ft. Custer, M. T. H. Fort Assiniboine, M. T.  
E. Fort Keogh, M. T.

#### 3d Cavalry—Hdgrs., Whipple Bks., A. T.

Col. A. G. Brackett, St. Louis, Mo.; Lieut. Col. W. B. Royall, d. s. Whipple Bks.; Maj. A. W. Evans, Fort A. sche, A. T.; Major C. H. Carlton, Washington, D. C.; Major J. W. Mason, Fort Verde, A. T.

A. C. G. L. Fort Thomas, A. T. H. K. Fort Verde, A. T.  
D. E. Fort Grant, A. T. M. Fort Bowie, A. T.  
B. Fort Leavenworth, Kas. F. Fort Huachuca, A. T.  
I. Fort Apache, A. T.

#### 4th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Santa Fe, N. M.

Col. R. S. Mackenzie, comdg. Dist. of N. Mexico and regt.; Lt. Colonel G. A. Forsyth, Fort Cummings, N. M.; Major J. K. Misner, Fort Sill, I. T.; Major H. E. Noyes, Fort Craig, N. M.; Major E. B. Beaumont, Fort Wingate, N. M. on leave.

A. K. Fort Wingate, N. M. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.  
B. D. Fort Stanton, N. M. F. H. Fort Cummings, N. M.  
E. M. Fort Craig, N. M. L. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

#### 5th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Sidney, Neb.

Col. W. Merrill, on d. s., West Point; Lieut. Col. C. E. Compton, Fort Sidney, Neb., on leave; Maj. J. J. Upham, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Major V. K. Hart, Fort Washakie, Wyo. T.; Major E. V. Sumner, Fort Robinson, Neb.

A. K. Fort Laramie, Wyo. T. C. L. Fort Sidney, Neb.  
B. D. Fort Niobrara, Neb. H. M. Fort Robinson, Neb.  
G. Fort Washakie, Wyo. T. E. I. Fort McKinney, Wyo. T.  
F. Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

#### 6th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Lowell, A. T.

Col. E. A. Carr, comdg.; Lieut. Col. George W. Schofield, Fort Thomas, A. T.; Major A. K. Arnold, Whipple Bks., A. T.; Major J. Blodde, Fort Apache, A. T.; Major D. Perry, on leave.

R. F. Fort Grant, A. T. O. G. Fort Huachuca, A. T.  
A. B. K. L. Fort Apache, A. T. H. I. Fort McDowell, A. T.  
M. Fort Bowie, A. T. D. Camp at Chiricahua Mts., A. T.

#### 7th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Meade, D. T.

Col. S. D. Sturgis, on d. s., Gov. Soldiers' Home.  
1st Lieut. E. Otis, comdg.; Maj. J. G. Tilford, Ft. Lincoln.  
Major L. Merrill, Fort Yates, D. T.; Major E. Ball, Fort Meade, D. T.

A. C. E. H. M. Fort Meade. I. K. Fort Totten, D. T.  
B. D. Fort Yates, D. T. L. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.  
F. Fort Buford, D. T. G. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
\* On d. s. guarding working parties of N. Pac. R. R.

#### 8th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Clark, Tex.

Col. T. H. Neill, d. s., Jefferson Bks., Mo.; Lieut. Col. N. B. Switzer, on leave; Major D. R. Clendenin, Ft. Brown, Tex.; Major J. A. Wilcox, Fort Clark, Tex.; Major S. S. Samner, Fort McIntosh, Tex., on leave.

A. C. D. E. G. K. L. Fort Clark. F. Fort McIntosh, Tex.  
B. Fort Ringgold, Tex. I. Fort Brown, Tex.  
H. Fort Duncan, Tex. M. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

#### 9th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Riley, Kans.

Col. E. Hatch, Ft. Riley, Kans., comdg.; Lt.-Col. N. A. M. Dudley, Ft. Hays, Kansas; Major A. P. Morrow, A. D. C. to Gen. Sherman; Maj. Guy V. Henry, Fort Sill, I. T.; Maj. T. B. Dewees, Fort Riley, Kans.

A. Fort Elliott, Tex. B. Fort Hays, Kas.  
C. G. Fort Sill, I. T. K. Fort Supply, I. T.  
D. H. L. M. Fort Riley, Kans. F. I. Fort Reno, I. T.  
E. F. R. Ly n, Col.

Note.—Hdgrs. and D. H. L. M. are temporarily in camp near Cantonment on the Uncompaghe River.

#### 10th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Davis, Tex.

Col. B. H. Grierson, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. F. Wade, Fort Stockton, Tex.; Major A. Mills, Ft. Davis, Tex.; Major C. B. McLellan, Ft. Concho, Tex.; Major F. Van Vleet, Ft. Davis, Tex.

A. B. C. D. H. I. K. M. Fort Davis, Tex. G. L. Ft. Stockton, Tex.  
E. F. Fort Concho, Tex.

#### ARTILLERY.

**1st Artillery—Hdgrs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.**  
Colonel F. T. Dent, on sick leave; Lieut. Col. G. P. Andrews, commanding; Major J. Mendonhall; Major R. T. Frank, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; Major A. M. Randall, Presidio, San Francisco.

A. D. Alcatraz Island, Cal. E. Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.  
B. F. H. Fort Point, Cal. G. Fort Monroe, Va.  
C. K. L. Presidio, Cal. I. Point San Jose, Cal.  
M. Fort Stevens, Cal.

#### 2d Artillery—Hdgrs., Wash. Bks., Washington, D. C.

Col. R. B. Ayres, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. G. Gibson, Fort McHenry, Md.; Maj. R. F. L. Guenther, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.; Major L. L. Langdon, Gathiersburg, Md.; Major S. S. Elder, Fort Monroe, Va.

A. B. C. D. H. Wash. Barracks. F. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
E. Little Rock Bks., Ark. I. L. M. Fort McHenry, Md.  
G. Newport Bks., Ky. K. Fort Monroe, Va.

(Hdgrs. Lt. Bat. A, and Bats. B, C, D, and H, from Washington Bks. and Bats. I and M, from Fort McHenry, are in summer camp at Gathiersburg, Md.)

#### 3d Artillery—Hdgrs., St. Augustine, Fla.

Col. G. A. De Russy, commanding; Lieut. Col. J. C. Tidball, A. D. C. to Gen. Sherman; Major K. Loder, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major R. N. Scott, Washington, D. C.; Major E. C. Bainbridge, Little Rock Bks., Ark.

A. Fort Monroe, Va. G. L. Ft. Brooke, Fla.  
C. I. Little Rock Bks., Ark. H. M. Jackson Bks., La.  
D. F. St. Augustine, Fla. B. E. I. K. Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.

#### 4th Artillery—Hdgrs., Ft. Adams, R. I.

Col. G. W. Getty, d. s., Fort Monroe; Lieut. Col. C. L. Best, Fort Warren, Mass., comdg.; Major A. Piper, Fort Trumbull, Connecticut; Major L. L. Livingston, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major W. M. Graham, Fort Preble, Me.

A. C. Fort Trumbull, Conn. I. Fort Monroe, Va.  
B. D. E. G. L. Ft. Adams, R. I. F. Fort Snelling, Minn.  
H. K. Fort Warren, Mass. M. Fort Preble, Me.

#### 5th Artillery—Hdgrs., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.

Col. H. J. Hunt, Newport Bks., Ky., d. s., comdg. Dept. South; Lieut. Col. J. Hamilton, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., comdg.; Major R. Arnold, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.; Major H. W. Closson, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; Major R. H. Jackson, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.

A. H. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. C. Fort Monroe, Va.  
B. F. G. I. L. M. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. D. Fort Omaha, Neb.  
E. K. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

† The dagger indicates the light batteries.

#### Engineer Battalion.

Lieut. Col. H. L. Abbot, Willet's Point, N. Y. H., comdg.  
A. B. C. D. Willet's Point, N. Y. H. E. West Point, N. Y.

#### INFANTRY.

**1st Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Grant, A. T.**  
Col. W. R. Shafter, on d. s., New York City, Supt. G. R. S.; Lt. Col. W. H. Brown, Ft. Grant, A. T., comdg.; Maj. Ed. Collins.

A. Fo t Mojave, A. T. C. G. Fort Grant, A. T.  
B. Fort Thomas, A. T. D. Fort Huachuca, A. T.  
F. Fort Bowie, A. T. H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
I. Fort Lowell, A. T. K. Fort Apache, A. T.

#### 2d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho T.

Col. F. Wheaton, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. C. Merriam, Fort Colville, W. T.; Major L. Smith, Fort Spokane, W. T.

A. B. E. F. G. I. Fort Coeur d'Alene. D. H. K. Fort Spokane, W. T.  
C. Fort Colville, Wash. T.

#### 3d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Shaw, M. T.

Col. J. R. Brooke; Lieut. Col. G. Gibson, comdg.; Major W. H. Jordan, Fort Missoula, M. T.

A. F. G. K. Fort Shaw, M. T. C. E. Fort Ellis, M. T.  
B. D. H. I. Fort Missoula, M. T.

#### 4th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Omaha, Neb.

Col. W. P. Carlin, comdg.; Lieut. Col. E. Q. Mason, Omaha, Neb., on leave; Major I. D. De Russy, on leave.

E. I. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. T. D. Fort Laramie, Wyo. T.  
A. Fort Leavenworth, Kas. C. Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo. T.  
F. H. Fort Bridger, W. T. B. G. K. Fort Omaha, Neb.

#### 5th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Keogh, M. T.

Col. J. D. Wilkins, on leave; Lt. Col. J. N. G. Whistler, comdg.; Major Calum R. Layton, Fort Keogh, M. T., on leave.

A. B. C. D. E. F. G. Ft. Keogh.  
H. I. K. Fort Custer, M. T., on d. s., Terry's Landing.  
\* On d. s. guarding working parties of N. Pac. R. R.

#### 6th Infantry—Hdgrs., Fort Douglas, Utah.

Col. A. McD. McCook, comdg.; Lieut. Col. N. W. Osborn, Ft. Cameron, U. T.; Major E. G. Bush, Fort Douglas, Utah.

A. C. Fort Cameron, Utah T. D. G. H. Ft. Thornburgh, Utah.  
B. Ft. Hall, Idaho. E. I. K. Ft. Douglas.  
F. Fort Washakie, W. T.

#### 7th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Col. J. Gibbon, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. L. Chipman, Fort Pembina, D. T.; Major D. H. Brotherton, Fort Snelling, Minn.

A. E. Fort Pembina, D. T. B. F. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.  
C. H. E. Fort Snelling, Minn. G. I. Fort Stevenson, D. T.  
D. Cantonment Bad Lands, Dak.

#### 8th Infantry—Hdgrs., Angel Island, Cal.

Col. A. V. Kautz, comdg.; Lieut. Col. M. Bryant, Benicia Bks. Cal.; Major W. W. Sanders, Fort Snelling, Minn.

A. San Diego Bks. Cal. B. Fort Gaston, Cal.  
G. I. Benicia Bks. Cal. C. Fort Halleck, Nev.  
D. E. F. Angel Island, Cal. H. Fort Bidwell, Cal.  
K. Fort McDermitt, Nev.

#### 9th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Niobrara, Neb.

Col. Jas. Van Vost, on sick leave; Lieut. Col. T. M. Anderson, comdg. with station at Fort McKinney, W. T.; Major W. T. Gentry, Fort Niobrara, Neb.

B. C. Fort Niobrara, Neb. G. Fort Robinson, Neb.  
E. I. Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. F. Fort Sidney, Neb.  
D. Fort Omaha, Neb. A. H. K. Ft. McKinney, Wyo. T.

#### 10th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Wayne, Mich.

Col. H. R. Clitz, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. R. Minner, Fort Porter, N. Y.; Major J. J. Coppinger, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

A. E. H. K. Fort Wayne, Mich. C. D. Fort Mackinac, Mich.  
B. I. Fort Brady, Mich. F. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.

#### 11th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Sully, D. T.

Col. R. I. Dodge, comdg.; Lieut. Col. E. F. Townsend, Fort Sully, D. T.; Major C. G. Bartlett, Ft. Sully, D. T.

A. D. I. K. Fort Sully, D. T. C. H. Fort Buford, D. T.  
B. F. Poplar Creek Agency, M. T. A. Fort Bennett, D. T.  
G. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

#### 12th Infantry—Hdgrs., Madison Barracks, N. Y.

Col. O. B. Wilcox, comdg.; Lt.-Col. R. S. La Motte, on det. serv. David's Island, N. Y. H.; Maj. M. A. Cochran, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.

A. B. C. D. F. G. Madison Bks., N. Y. H. K. Plattsburg Bks., N. Y.  
E. I. Fort Niagara, N. Y.

#### 13th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Wingate, N. M.

Col. L. P. Bradley, comdg.; Lieut. Col. R. S. Crofton, Fort Stanton, N. M.; Major J. J. Van Horn, Fort Wingate, N. M.

A. D. Fort Cummings, N. M. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Wingate.  
B. Fort Seiden, N. M. C. E. Fort Stanton, N. M.

#### 14th Infantry—Hdgrs., White River Agency, Col.

Col. L. C. Hunt, absent sick; Lieut. Col. H. Douglass, Uncompaghe, Col.; Major W. F. Drum.

A. B. C. I. K. Camp on White River, Wyo. T.  
D. F. G. H. Uncompaghe, Col. E. Camp on Snake River, Wyo. T.

#### 15th Infantry—Hdgrs., Fort Lewis, Col.

Col. G. P. Buell, comdg.; Lieut. Col. P. T. Swaine, Fort Lyon, Col.; Major G. M. Brayton, Fort Lyon, Col.

A. E. F. G. H. Fort Lewis, Col. C. D. K. Fort Lyon, Col.  
B. Fort Garland, Col. I. Fort Marcy, N. M.

#### 16th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Concho, Tex.

Col. G. Pennypacker, comdg., on sick leave; Lieut. Col. A. L. Hough, Ft. Concho, Tex.; Major Horace Jewett, Fort McKavett, Tex.

A. B. C. D. F. G. H. Fort Concho, Tex. I. K. Fort Davis, Tex.

#### 17th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Yates, D. T.

Col. C. C. Gilbert, comdg.; Lieut. Col. O. H. Moore, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; Major J. S. Conrad, Fort Totten, D. T.

A. D. H. Fort Yates, D. T. E. K. Fort Custer, M. T.  
C. Fort Totten, D. T. F. I. Fort Sisseton, D. T.  
B. G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

#### 18th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

Col. T. H. Rager, Helena, Mont.; Lieut. Col. Guido Ilges, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; Maj. J. S. Poland, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., on sick leave.

A. B. C. D. E. F. H. K. Fort Assiniboine, Mont. G. I. Fort Maginnis, M. T.

#### 19th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Brown, Tex.

Col. C. H. Smith, comdg.; Lieut. Col. Z. R. Biles, on sick leave; Major R. H. Olney, Fort Kingdome, Tex.

F. Fort McIntosh, Tex. A. H. I. Fort Ringgold, Tex.  
B. C. D. E. G. K. Ft. Brown, Tex.

#### 20th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

Col. E. S. Otis, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. S. Mason, d. s., Columbus Bks. O.; Major John C. Bates, Fort Gibson, I. T.

C. D. Fort Reno, I. T. F. H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
B. E. Fort G. I. son, I. T. I. Fort Hays, Kas.  
A. E. Fort Supply, I. T. G. Fort Riley, Kas.

#### 21st Infantry—Hdgrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T.

Col. H. A. Morrow, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. Chambers, Fort Townsend, W. T.; Major E. P. Pearson, Fort Lapwai, I. T.

A. Boise Bks., Idaho T. B. F. G. H. K. Vancouver Barracks.  
C. Fort Klamath, Ore. I. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

#### 22d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Clark, Tex.

Col. D. S. Stanley, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. J. Dallas, Fort Duncan, Tex., on leave; Major E. W. Smith, Fort Clark, Tex., on leave.

A. E. H. San Antonio, Tex. D. F. Fort Duncan, Tex.  
B. C. G. I. S. Ft. Clark.

#### 23d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Union, N. M.

Col. H. M. Black, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. M. Luzzelle, on leave; Major J. S. Fletcher, Fort Bliss, Tex.

A. B. D. E. Fort Union, N. M. I. Fort Reno, I. T.  
C. G. Fort Bliss, Tex. H. K. Ft. Bayard, N. M.  
F. Ft. Craig, N. M.

(Cos. A, B, E, and G are on temporary field service at Lordsburg, N. M.)

#### 24th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Supply, Ind. T.

Col. J. H. Potter, comdg.; Lt. Col. J. E. Yard, Fort Supply; Major R. F. O'Brien, Fort Elliott, Tex.

A. G. Fort Supply, Ind. T. B. F. H. Fort Elliott, Tex.  
C. D. E. I. K. Fort Sill, Ind. T.

#### 25th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Randall, Dakota.

Col. G. L. Andrews, comdg.; Lieut. Col. M. M. Blunt, Fort Hale, D. T.; Major Joseph Bush, on sick leave.

A. D. H. K. Fort Meade, Dakota. B. P. G. I. Fort Randall.  
C. E. Fort Hale, Dakota.

\* On d. s. guarding working parties of N. Pac. R. R.

#### GAITHERSBURG CAMP.

Our Gaithersburg correspondent writes: "Our camp here is in a lovely, healthy spot, and the health of the men is excellent. They were all more or less affected by malaria when we first came here, and it took three or four weeks to get it out of them, but they are all right now, and all look as they are, fine, bronzed healthy soldiers. I hope the camp will not break up till the latest moment, say Nov. 1."



## THE NAVY.

## NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (\*).

## North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.

**ALLIANCE**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. George H. Wadleigh. Sailed from Eastport, Maine, for Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 8, and arrived at Bay Harbor Sept. 10.

**ENTERPRISE**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. E. M. Shepard. Sailed from Eastport, Maine, for Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 8, and arrived at Bay Harbor Sept. 10.

**KERRANGIE**, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Brigham. Sailed from Eastport, Maine, for Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 8, and arrived at Bay Harbor Sept. 10.

**TENNESSEE**, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Robert F. Bradford. Sailed from Eastport, Maine, for Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 8, and arrived at Bay Harbor Sept. 10.

**VANDALIA**, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. At Portsmouth, N. H. Two months work required on her.

**YANTIC**, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Edwin T. Woodward. Sailed from Eastport, Maine, for Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 8, and arrived at Bay Harbor Sept. 10.

## South Atlantic Station—Commodore Peirce Crosby.

**BROOKLYN**, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. A. W. Weaver. At Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The repairs to this vessel, necessitated by the collision in May last, have been completed at Rio de Janeiro.

**MARION**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Silas W. Terry. Will leave for home on the arrival of the *Galena*, and is looked for about the latter part of October.

## European Station—Rear-Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson.

**GALENA**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. En route to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

**LAMOSTER**, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Arrived at Trieste, Sept. 8, to overhaul engines and cable bender, and then to proceed to Alexandria and the coast of Africa.

**NIPISIC**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Healy. At Villefranche. She was being prepared for sea by Aug. 21, and would then leave for Alexandria to relieve the *Quinnabaug*.

**QUINNABAUG**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Wm. Whitehead. At Alexandria, Egypt, Aug. 25. Would proceed to Villefranche for stores on being relieved by the *Nipisic*.

## Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral George B. Balch.

**ADAMS**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Edgar C. Merriman. Left Mare Island, Cal., Sept. 11, for Sitka.

**ALASKA**, 2d rate, 19 guns, Capt. George E. Belknap. En route to Honolulu.

**ESSEX**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. Arrived at Valparaiso, July 22.

**HARTFORD**, 2d rate, 16 guns, Capt. C. C. Carpenter. At Madeira, Aug. 28.

**INOQUOIS**, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. James H. Sands. Arrived at Panama from San Francisco, Sept. 3.

**LAOKAWANNA**, 2d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. At Callao, Peru.

**ONWARD**, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut. Commander Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru.

**PENSAFOOLA**, 3d rate, 23 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Joseph Fyffe. Arrived at Payta, Peru, Aug. 20.

**WACHUSSETT**, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Frederick Pearson. At Fort Wrangel, Alaska. Commander Pearson reports that the situation in the Territory of Alaska is one of quiet and good order, and that he knows of no reason to expect any change. The different published statements some time ago of riot and disorder at the Territory, especially at Harrisburg, were without foundation, and were gotten up in the interest of a trading company, who desired the continued presence of a vessel of war at Sitka or Harrisburg. The following letter has been received by the Secretary of the Navy from Commander Pearson, dated Fort Wrangel, Alaska, Aug. 15: "I regret to report that Thomas Clark, quartermaster on board this ship, died this morning at 1.08 o'clock. Clark went on the sick list Aug. 10 for lacerated wound from accidental bursting of the gum in extracting a tooth. Erysipelas set in, which was followed by pneumonia, from which he died. He will be buried to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Missionary Cemetery, about two miles from Fort Wrangel. The address of Clark's parents cannot be obtained."

## Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Oltz.

**ASHUELOT**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Horace E. Mullan. At Yokohama.

**MONOCACY**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Chas. S. Cotton. Arrived at Chefoo, July 6.

**PALOS**, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut. Commander Geo. D. B. Gidden. Is still at Kobe, ready for service. She will remain there for the present.

**RICHMOND**, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Jos. S. Skerrett. At Yokohama, Japan.

**SWATARA**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Phillip H. Cooper. Arrived at Kobe July 29, and left there for Hong Kong, via the inland sea, on the evening of Aug. 4.

## Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore S. B. Lucie.

**JAMESTOWN**, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Allan D. Brown. Sailed from Newport, R. I., Sept. 7, for a two weeks' cruise.

**MINNESOTA**, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunner ship. Anchored off West 23d street, New York.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Commander Charles E. Clark. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

**PORTSMOUTH**, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Comdr. Wm. B. Hoff. Training ship. Commodore S. B. Lucie reports from Gibraltar, Aug. 21, as follows: "I have the honor to report to the Department that this vessel arrived at this port on the 17th inst., fourteen days out from Genoa, and that the *Saratoga* arrived here to-day, twelve days from Villefranche. The *Saratoga* had to put into Villefranche for stores, to be drafted from the U. S. storehouse at that place. The health of the officers and crews continues to be good."

**SARATOGA**, 3d rate, 13 guns, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor. Training ship. Arrived at Gibraltar, Aug. 21.

## On Special Service.

**CONSTELLATION**, sails, 10 guns, Commander H. B.

Robeson. Practice ship for cadets of the Naval Academy. Arrived at Annapolis, Aug. 28.

**DESPATCH**, 4th rate, Commander S. D. Greene. This vessel, with President Arthur on board, left Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 14, supposed for New York.

**MICHIGAN**, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Albert Kautz. Arrived at Detroit, Mich., from Marquette, Sept. 6. Expected to sail from Detroit on the 9th for Erie to coal preparatory to sailing for Buffalo.

**MONTAUK**, 4th rate, 3 guns, Commander Albert S. Backer. Arrived at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Aug. 7.

**POWHATAN**, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Edmund O. Matthews. Left the Norfolk yard for Hampton Roads Sept. 5, to wait for the *Nantuxet*, which vessel she will convey to New York.

**RANGER**, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Phillips. At San Francisco.

**ST. MARY'S**, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. Arrived at New London, Conn., Aug. 4.

**TALLAPOOSA**, 4th rate, 2 howitzers, Commander Augustus G. Kollogg. Was to leave Portsmouth for Boston Sept. 14.

**WYOMING**, 3d rate, 7 guns, Capt. Jas. E. Jouett. Stationed at Port Royal, S. C.

## Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

**COLORADO**, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. David B. Harney. Receiving ship, New York.

**FORTUNE**, 4th rate, Pilot George Glass. At Norfolk.

**FRANKLIN**, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Bushrod B. Taylor. Receiving ship. At Norfolk.

**INDEPENDENCE**, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Capt. Chas. S. Norton. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

**NANTUXET**, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Henry L. Johnson. This vessel has been fitting out at the Norfolk Navy-yard for the past month, and will shortly proceed to New York under orders to anchor off the foot of West 23d street, to remain for a short time. It was intended to leave the Navy-yard Sept. 13. After steam was up, and just as the lines were about to be cast off, it was discovered that further repairs were necessary to the port boiler, and fires were hauled accordingly. As soon as these repairs are completed, the *Nantuxet* starts for New York accompanied by the *Powhatan* as convoy. Sept. 19 will probably be about the date of the *Nantuxet's* arrival off West 23d street.

**PASSAIC**, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving ship. Was put in commission for sea service at the Navy-yard, Washington, Sept. 1.

**PAWNEE**, 3d rate, sails, Mate Joseph Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

**PHILOX**, 4th rate, Mate B. G. Perry. At Annapolis.

**PILGRIM**, 4th rate, Pilot B. F. Chadwick. Service tug at League Island.

**SNOWBOP**, 4th rate, Pilot F. Reynolds. Service tug at Norfolk yard.

**ST. LOUIS**, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

**WABASH**, 1st rate, 26 guns, Comdr. F. M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston.

**WYANDOTT**, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Wm. H. Webb. Has taken the place of the *Passaic* as the receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington.

The iron-clad *Ajax*, Lieut. J. A. Chesley, (temp.); *Catfish*, Lieut. Jos. Marthon; *Lehigh*; *Mahopac*, Lieut. James A. Chesley; *Manhattan*; are laid up at City Point, Va.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

LIEUT. COMDR. C. A. Schotky and Mate Frank Hoder delivered a draft of men at Washington Sept. 9 from the receiving ship at League Island.

The Navy Department has received specimens of the deteriorated copper from the bottom of the U. S. S. *Brooklyn*, which were sent on by Rear-Admiral Crosby.

The British man-of-war *Phaenix* is reported ashore on Prince Edward's Island in a dangerous position.

THERE are now about 8,200 men and boys in the naval service, of which 7,250 are aloft. There are 631 boys under instruction, the greater portion of which are on the first rating ships. Upwards of 350 men are employed on the coast survey and fish commission, and paid from Navy appropriations.

THE survivors of the crew of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Jamestown* will celebrate the twentieth anniversary of their departure from Philadelphia by a reunion Oct. 12, and an effort will be made to form a *Jamestown Veterans' Association* for the purpose of taking steps to secure part of the indemnity fund of \$785,000 granted to the Government by Japan in 1864.

THE *Speedwell* will accompany the *Passaic* from Washington to Norfolk.

THE Secretary of the Navy left Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 14, for Concord, N. H. The *Despatch*, with the President on board, took her departure at the same time.

THE Acting Secretary of the Navy is ordering boards for each of the bureaus at all the Navy-yards, to make an inventory of the materials on hand, showing its original cost, present value, and indicating such as should be sold, in accordance with the provisions of the recent naval appropriation act.

SECRETARY CHANDLER has reorganized the civil establishments at all the naval stations under the reduced appropriations of the last session of Congress. The force at each station is to be reduced to one-half its present number. The available appropriation is just about one-half of the amount appropriated for this purpose by the previous Congress. The new arrangement will go into effect Sept. 15. The necessary discharges will be made equally from the different bureaus of the Navy. The navigation department at the Pensacola Navy-yard will be discontinued altogether for the present.

THE Norfolk *Landmark*, of Sept. 12, says: Lieut. C. K. Curtis, of the *Franklin*, returned from Washington yesterday, where he went to carry a draft of men for the *Passaic*. A seaman from the *Powhatan* died suddenly from apoplexy at the Naval Hospital on Sunday night. Messrs. Frank Reynolds and George Glass, pilots attached to the yard and running the tug *Fortune* and picket launch, were suspended yesterday on account of the reduced allowance.

THE New Hampshire *Gazette*, of Sept. 14, says: Commodore Wilson on Wednesday evening, the 6th, gave a reception in honor of Secretary Chandler. The officers of this yard gave a reception in the Secretary's honor on Thursday afternoon, in the ordnance building. The Secretary is to station a receiving ship at this port, and either the *Constellation* or *Constellation*—probably the former—will be designated for that purpose.

DANIEL LYONS, paymaster's yeoman U. S. Navy, gives this description of the scene on board of our vessels in the harbor of Alexandria at the time of the bombardment: "You may guess there was no little excitement on board at the prospect of a bombardment. Early next morning we saw the *Temeraire* get aground and the *Ondor* go to her assistance. About 7 o'clock all hands were washing decks on board the *Lancaster*, when Mr. Goodrich, the executive officer, came forward and said: 'Hurry up; dry down decks and go into the tops.' Well, you may be sure we didn't lose any time, and in a few minutes all hands were scurrying aloft. We saw that the *Invincible*, the English flagship, which was about half a mile from us nearer the shore, had hoisted her jib and almost at the same moment the guns began to boom. There were men in the tops of the English vessels and puffs of smoke announced that the machine guns were in play. As far as I can judge several minutes elapsed before the fire was returned from the forts. We lay alongside the *Monarch* at the beginning of the bombardment, but when the shots began to drop around us we thought it was about time for us to move. We anchored just out of range. All work was suspended on board. Officers as well as men cared only to see as much as they could of the bombardment, and from the holiday aspect of everything on board our vessels, you would have thought there was some big regatta going on. Opera-glasses were at a premium, and there was a spirited competition for places. We had a grand view of all that took place. When a ship fired we would watch for the ball to take effect, and presently there would be a little cloud of sand and we knew that it was among the gunners at a fort. The shells that every now and then fell over the earthworks exploded and could be distinctly heard on board. The smoke hung in clouds over the ships and shore, but did not shut out our view. The *Galena* of our fleet left at noon for the South American station. The *Helicon* was bustling to and fro all day with despatches. The bombardment continued all day, and the eager watchers on board the *Lancaster* barely allowed themselves time for meals in their anxiety to miss none of the sport. The first question a man asked when he rushed up from the mess-table was: 'Where did the last shot strike?' Towards the afternoon bets were freely given and taken upon the destinations of the shots fired from the ships. There did not appear to us to be any of the vessels struck and the fire from the forts seemed weak. The little *Condor* attracted most attention because of the very idea of a wooden cockboat like that engaging a fort all to herself and blazing away so determinedly."

THE model of a steamship, patented by Capt. O. D. Landborg, formerly of the Swedish navy, is on exhibition at the office of Charles L. Wright and Co., No. 51 Broadway, New York. Among its distinguishing characteristics are a flat bottom, a deep groove on each side, and an unusual breadth as compared with its length.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## ORDERED.

SEPT. 9.—Lieutenants George W. Pigman and Wm. W. Meade, to duty in the Hydrographic Office on the 25th of September.

SEPT. 11.—Ensign George M. Stoney and Midshipman Abner B. Clements, to the *Ranger*, at the Navy-yard Mare Island, Cal.

SEPT. 12.—Cadet Midshipmen George S. Welch, M. K. Eyre, F. W. Horrigan, John F. Luby, Ambrose Cramer, T. G. Dewey, Joseph Beale and Franklin Swift, to examination on the 22d September for final graduation.

Cadet Midshipmen George R. French, H. H. Bullitt, James Gray, Thomas Worthington, F. A. Hutton, and H. B. Ashmore, to re-examination for final graduation on the 29d of September.

Cadet Midshipman A. P. Niblack, to re-examination as to physical condition.

Assistant Paymaster Harry R. Sullivan, to temporary duty in the Bureau of Provisions, etc.

SEPT. 14.—Commodore A. A. Semmes, to report to the Chief of Bureau of Navigation for special duty.

SEPT. 15.—Commander M. L. Johnson, to temporary duty on Appraisement Board at Portsmouth, N. H., of which Commander A. R. Yates is President.

Chief Engineer D. B. Macomb, as President of Appraisement Board at Portsmouth, N. H.

Lieutenant-Commander Edward Hooker, as President of, and Sailmaker J. C. Herbert as member of, Appraisement Board at Philadelphia.

Lieutenant-Commander S. Hubbard and Sailmaker Gilbert D. Macy, as members of Board at New York of which Capt. E. E. Potter is President.

Passed Assistant Surgeon S. H. Griffith, as member of Appraisement Board at Washington of which Medical Director J. G. Taylor is President.

Sailmaker M. W. Watkins, as member of Appraisement Board at Boston, Mass., of which Captain B. T. Phythian is President.

## DETACHED.

SEPT. 9.—Lieutenant-Commander Albert G. Caldwell, from duty at the Torpedo Station, and granted leave of absence for one year.

SEPT. 12.—Passed Assistant Surgeon John H. Hall, from the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Boston.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Manly H. Simons, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

SEPT. 14.—Midshipman John S. Watters, from the *Despatch* and ordered to duty on board the *Tennessee*.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Midshipman Louis Duncan, for nine months.

## LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending Sept. 13, 1882:

Thomas J. Bean, third-class boy, September 3, U. S. S. New Hampshire.

Thomas Clark, seaman, August 15, U. S. S. Wachusett, at Wrangel, Alaska.

Richard Thomas, landsman (ship's cook), August 31, Naval Hospital, Brooklyn.

Charles Lonsdale, chief quartermaster, August 7, U. S. S. Ashuelot, at Yokohama.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

A BOARD composed of the following members, Capt. L. A. Kimberly, Captain of the yard; Naval Constructor Philip Highborn, of the League Island Navy-yard, and George H. Roush, of this yard, have been ordered to make a survey of



the *Ticonderoga*, now moored at Rotten Row, Cob Dock, and report to the department if she is worth repairing.

The curtailing of the forces in the different departments still continues. Navigation department, by order of the Bureau, makes the following changes: Captain Barrymore, yard pilot, discharged, no pilot to be allowed in the department; chief clerk's pay reduced, writer elevated to special man, and nearly all the working force, permanent, discharged; ordnance, the writer is reduced to store-keeper, at a per diem pay. Only one more department, provision and clothing, is to be heard from regarding the clerical and working force to be allowed for the balance of the fiscal year.

The following officers have returned from leave and resumed their duties: Chief Engineer O. H. Loring, Steam Engineering Dept.; Nav. Con., G. R. Boush, Construction Dept.; Pay Inspector, Edwin Stewart; in charge of Prov. and Clo. Dept., Mate Charles Wilson, of the Captain of the Yard's office.

It is reported around the yard that the telegraph office, in the Lyceum building, is to be re-opened; if so it will be a great convenience to the yard people, who have to send a considerable distance when they want to send a telegram.

Chief Engineer R. C. Asserson, of the Norfolk yard, was at the yard during the early part of the week.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### AFFAIRS AT ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 13, 1882.

The examination for admission into the Naval Academy as Naval Cadets, heretofore known as Cadet-Midshipmen, begins next week before a Board of Examiners of which Commander N. H. Farquhar, Commandant of Cadets, is chairman. The examination will last about a week, and on the last day the names of the successful candidates will be made known. There are about thirty here to enter the examination.

The many friends of 1st Lieut. James M. T. Young, U. S. M. C., will be sorry to lose that gentleman's pleasant company. Lieut. Young has been ordered to duty at Mare Island, California, and will leave here on the 20th instant for that station. He takes with him the good wishes of the average Annapolitan.

A number of officers from the Naval Academy visited Baltimore during the week to witness the Oriole festivities.

Superintendent Ramsay, of the Naval Academy, visited his family in Montgomery County this week.

E. B. Weeks, U. S. N., registered at an Annapolis hotel this week.

A portion of the cadet-midshipmen who graduated in 1880 are being examined for promotion at the Naval Academy.

The Naval Academy band have returned from their vacation and will report for duty at the Naval Academy on the 15th instant.

#### NAVAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

General Courts-Martial Orders Nos. 37-44, dated Aug. 11-30, announce the proceedings, etc., of the Courts-martial in the following cases:

James Donohue, landsman, U. S. N., for mutinous conduct and disobedience of the lawful orders of his superior officer, sentenced "to be confined at hard labor in the prison at Marine Barracks, Mare Island, for three years, with loss of pay and dishonorable discharge."

Sergt. Joseph A. Carman, U. S. M. C., for conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline and treating his superior officer with contempt while in the execution of the duties of his office, sentenced "to be reduced to the rank of private, and to be confined in the prison at Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., with loss of pay." The sentence is approved, except that part requiring forfeiture of pay now due, which is remitted. In consideration of the recommendation to clemency, signed by a majority of the members of the Court, the period of confinement, with corresponding loss of pay, is reduced to four months.

Frank Gillespie, boatswain's mate, U. S. N., for conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline, and scandalous conduct, tending to the destruction of good morals, sentenced "to be publicly stripped of the insignia of his rating as boatswain's mate, at general muster on board the *Lehigh*," to be reduced to the rate of landsman; to be confined in the Connecticut State Prison, Wethersfield, with loss of pay, for five years, and then to be dishonorably discharged." The proceedings, etc., are approved, but the term of confinement, with corresponding loss of pay, is reduced to one year.

Private Thomas Riker, U. S. M. C., for drunkenness on duty, sentenced "to be confined at the Naval yard, Pensacola, Fla., with loss of pay, for three months; at the expiration of the said three months' imprisonment to be confined to the limits of the command for three months, with extra police duty of four hours each day during that period."

William H. Rice, first class fireman, U. S. N., for drunkenness on duty and conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline, sentenced "to be confined in the prison on Cob Dock, Naval yard, Brooklyn, for three months, with loss of pay and dishonorable discharge."

Private John Farham, U. S. M. C., Charge I.—Theft, in violation of the 14th Article for the government of the Navy; Charge II.—Assaulting and striking a watchman while in the execution of the duties of his office. Of Charge I., found not guilty, and of Charge II., guilty. Sentenced "to be confined in the prison at Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, for one year from Aug. 15, with loss of pay, and to be dishonorably discharged."

Private John Hunt, U. S. M. C., for leaving post before being relieved, absence without leave, and drunkenness, sentenced "to be confined in the prison at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., for one year, with loss of pay, and to be dishonorably discharged."

Private Edward Williams, U. S. M. C., for leaving post before being relieved and desertion, sentenced "to be confined in the prison at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., for three years, with loss of pay, and to be dishonorably discharged." The proceedings, etc., are approved, but the term of confinement, with corresponding loss of pay, is reduced to eighteen months.

#### A MIDSHIPMAN'S OUTLOOK.

A "MIDSHIPMAN of the class of '80," in a letter to the New York *Herald* thus describes his condition and prospects:

I hold the proud rank of midshipman in the Navy—not the plump, rosy-cheeked middy of romance; but, incredible as it may seem, I am a man, if twenty-three years and nearly six feet without one's shoes are indications of manhood.

In September, 1878, I commenced my course of studies at the Naval Academy. In 1880 I graduated and received my diploma, and after two years at sea returned to Annapolis for final examination last June, and received an appointment as midshipman. My promotion depends upon retirement, resignations and deaths. Taking into consideration retirements alone, I will be promoted to the next grade (ensign), the first commissioned rank and corresponding to second lieutenant in the Army) about 1902; allowing five years for casualties, I will be promoted in 1897, at which time I will have served the Government some 21 years—six years as a cadet-midshipman and fifteen years as a midshipman. I will then be "one of those dear little middies" at the tender age of thirty-eight summers, having devoted the best years of my life to the Navy, without the privilege of commissioning

rank, without pay, without any incentive to ambition or desire to attain efficiency in my profession, since efficiency is not rewarded in any way, without being entitled to a salute from a newly enlisted landsman and without even the assurance that promotion will not again be cut off.

Having reached the rank of ensign my duties will be much the same as those of a midshipman, and finally at the age of about forty-two or forty-three I will be intrusted with a deck watch and the heavy responsibility of the rank of master, corresponding to 1st lieutenant in the Army.

To be sure I have been educated at Government expense, and I always have the privilege of resigning. I have the knowledge gained by four years of such hard study and rigid discipline that every graduate hates the very name of Annapolis; but all this knowledge of seamanship, ordnance and gunnery, naval tactics, navigation, etc., is practically useless in civil life, so that I will have to spend the best years of my life in the grades of midshipman and ensign or resign and learn a new profession.

The prospects of the ensigns and masters above me and the midshipmen below me are little better or worse than my own, with the exception of the classes who left the Academy in '81 and '82, who will, with the exception of the first ten, be dismissed.

#### THE "JEANNETTE."

Lieut. Giles Harber, U. S. N., writes to the Navy Department from Yakutat, June 22, as follows:

Since my letter of the 13th I have come to Yakutat in the schooner in which I will make the search along the coast and islands.

When 300 miles from Yakutat I passed the steamer in which Chief Engineer Melville and party were going to Irkutak, but did not know they were on board. At Olekma Mr. Melville received a letter which I had left for him in case of passing on the river, and he sent James Bartlett to join our party. He also sent a letter telling me what work he had done and stating that Bartlett had assisted in the search and knew all details. Lieut. Berry, who was also on the steamer, ordered Ensign Hunt to report to me. I believe these will be valuable assistants.

The doctor having pronounced Henry Wilson unfit to continue in the search, I ordered Wilson to join Mr. Melville, that he might return home.

We leave at once. I hope to reach a hut called Matval, near the centre of the Lena Delta, about July 3. Here I will establish a provision depot, and at once commence the search for the people who were in the second cutter of the *Jeannette*. I propose now to make our first search to the westward of the depot, which will probably occupy the greater part of July. During August I will make the search to the eastward as far as the Jara River if necessary. I hope to start on the return not later than September 10. If this proves impossible we must wait at Bulun for the first cold weather late in October or November.

All our party are now in good health. Gen. Chernoff and the other officials here have rendered every assistance possible.

THE NEW SCIENTIFIC STEAMER.—The new iron steamer *Albatross*, lately launched at Wilmington, Del., for the use of the United States Fish Commission, will be ready for sea about December 1. Her dimensions are, length 200 feet, beam 27.6 feet, depth 16.9 feet. She will be provided with two large laboratories, one on the upper deck amidships and the other immediately under this. In these laboratories all the microscopic work will be carried out and preparations made. As ornithology enters into the researches of the scientific party who will be carried out on the *Albatross*, the best arrangements have been made for the use of the taxidermist.

For dredging and trawling the *Albatross* will carry 8,000 fathoms of 3-8 inch steel wire rope. The winding engine will be run by two steam engines, and the steel rope will be paid out and wound up by a reeling engine, worked on the lower deck, provided with an automatic arrangement devised by Capt. Z. L. Tanner, whose experience as commander of the *Fish Hawk* has made him most proficient in the matter of dredging and trawling. To prevent too great strain an indicator will be used, with apparatus to relieve the tension and to determine at the same time the exact amount of rope in use. The apparatus for deep sea soundings will have some slight improvements on that now in use on the *Fish Hawk*.

Two Herreshoff steam launches will serve the *Albatross* as tenders.

One of the launches is of the usual model, the other will carry her propeller amidships in such a way that the screw can be worked either parallel with or at right angles to the keel. These launches will be constructed with bulkheads, so as to serve as life boats, and will be equipped with apparatus for the capture of cetaceans and fur-bearing sea animals. A thirty-foot yawl will be carried for use in sealing. One novel feature of this vessel for the pursuit of fish will be the use made of the electric light. Two methods employed will be the Brush for surface illumination, and the Edison for lighting up the depths of the sea. Between the Australian fisherman who spears his fish from his canoe, in the bottom of which burns resinous wood, and a large vessel, illuminating the sea at great depths with Edison incandescent light, there is all the wide difference between the barbarism of prehistoric time and the civilization of the present. Ventilation will be provided for by a method devised by Mr. G. W. Baird, Passed Assistant Engineer, United States Navy. A No. 6 Sturtevant exhaust is to be run, by which all the foul air is to be drawn out, to be replaced by fresh air.

A distillery apparatus, also invented by Mr. Baird, will supply water. By this process the water is aerated as soon as made, and is potable at once.

The *Albatross* was designed by Mr. C. W. Copeland, and built by the Pusey and Jones Company, Wilmington, under the inspection of Passed Assistant Engineer G. W. Baird. She will have a brigantine rig, twin screws, will be propelled and worked by a compound engine, steam reversing gear, with flue boilers; is expected to make twelve knots an hour. She will be steered by a steam quarter-master designed by the builders. Her crew will consist of sixty-five men detailed from the Navy. Her chief officer is Lieut.-Commander Z. L. Tanner. She will carry a lieutenant, surgeon, and ensign officer, and two or three ensigns. Her first trip will be to England, to carry to the London Fisheries Exhibition the exhibits of the U. S. Fish Commission.—*Scientific American*.

MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.—Capt. James Forney has been ordered to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., to command marines temporarily stationed there.

First Lieut. A. S. Taylor, detached from League Island, Pa., and ordered to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., for duty with the marines.

Capt. H. J. Bishop, when relieved by Capt. Forney, detached and ordered to Brooklyn, N. Y.

First Lieut. J. M. T. Young, detached from Annapolis, Md., and ordered to Mare Island, Cal.

First Lieut. Jeanp Nicholson, detached from the *Nypso*, European Station.

Leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability from 7th inst. to Oct. 1 next granted to Capt. C. F. Williams.

Leave of absence for one month from 9th inst., granted to First Lieut. F. D. Webster.

Leave of absence for fifteen days from 18th inst., granted to First Lieut. I. H. Washburn.

Leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of First Lieut. J. Nicholson extended for three months from Oct. 2 next.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### BOSTON NAVY-YARD.

Boston, Sept. 13, 1882.

Services were resumed in the cosy little chapel in the yard on Sunday last, after the hot weather lapse, Chaplain E. K. Rawson preaching to a good sized congregation. The chapel here is a one-story, pitch roof, brick building. Formerly it was surmounted with a bust of Columbus, figure-head of the old 74-gun ship of that name; but the head being sent to Annapolis, the place was supplied by a modest miniature belfry. The building has two compartments, a service room, with a seating capacity of about 150, and in the rear a neat little study. It is well ventilated and lighted, has a fine cabinet organ, is handsomely carpeted and furnished, and with its plain white walls is a cheery little sanctuary.

Gradually the authorities at Washington are adjusting the civil list status of the several departments in the yard to conform to the requirements of its reduced appropriation. The chief clerk of navigation has been reduced from a salary of \$1,400 per annum to \$5 per diem. A reduction in the pay of both clerks in Steam Engineering has been made, while in the Construction department one clerk has been dispensed with entirely, though his services had been useful.

The prospects of fitting out the *Shenandoah* are considered very favorable. The Board of Engineers, consisting of Chiefs O. H. Baker and Joseph Trille, and P. A. Engineer S. L. Smith, have completed their labors, and report favorably. Her boilers are in a good state of preservation, and it is estimated that the cost of repairs to her machinery will not exceed 20 per cent of the cost of new. She will require work similar to that done on the *Junata* some years ago, which vessel was of the same class. The board to examine her hull and spars, consists of Captain Ralph Chandler and Constructors Boush and Hieborn. As Constructor Boush is reported ill at his home in Brooklyn, the session of the board will doubtless be delayed. Well informed officials here say she will come within the 30 cent limit established by Congress.

The ropewalk is once more running full force, having work enough at present for some months ahead.

The *Wabash* has been having some slight repairs, consisting of a new gangway and some air ports.

Some of the quartermen and clerks are a good deal exercised, owing to the fact that the past custom of allowing them to continue on pay when the employees are suspended for lack of funds, found disfavor with Secretary Chandler.

Mr. W. C. Spaulding, for several years past connected with this yard as writer in the Steam Engineering and Yards and Dock Department, and who was recently appointed purser of the steamer *Worcester*, running between Boston and Halifax, N. S., has been transferred to the steamer *Columbus*, one of the new iron passenger steamers recently purchased in New York to run from here to Savannah.

The tug *Cohasset*, Lieut. Joseph E. Jones, commanding, left the yard this forenoon for Portsmouth Navy-yard, with a draft of seventeen men for the *Vandalia*, and eighteen coils of rigging for the *Tennessee*.

A telegram from Augusta, Me., was received at the yard to day, with information that Wm. E. Delano, yards and docks storekeeper here, now visiting that vicinity, had been thrown from a wagon, breaking a hip and sustaining other injuries.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### LETTER FROM EASTPORT.

EASTPORT, Me., Sept. 13, 1882.

UNDER a recent order of the Secretary of the Navy, the vessels comprising the North Atlantic squadron, under the command of Rear Admiral Cooper, U. S. N., were ordered to rendezvous at this port for one week. The vessels arrived in the harbor on Thursday, Sept. 7, and proceeded to Campobello, an English island opposite this port, distance two and a half miles, and there remained two days, when they were called away to Portsmouth, N. H., by order of the Secretary of the Navy. This mention is made owing to an error in a telegram which appeared in the Boston dailies, that the *Tennessee* in leaving Eastport harbor had run aground. Eastport harbor is 5 miles long, by 2½ miles wide, and is the largest and deepest harbor on the United States coast—the water being on an average 20 fathoms deep. A vessel length from shore the water is 40 feet deep. Instead of running aground in Eastport harbor, the telegram should have read Bar Harbor, Mt. Desert, Me. The people of this town anticipated a great treat in having a visit from an United States squadron, and had made arrangements for a grand jollification and naval ball, but were doomed to disappointment and chagrin in seeing the squadron choose British in preference to American waters.

#### WHY THE "ROYAL" IS THE BEST.

The improved method by which it has been made possible to produce pure cream of tartar, has had an important bearing upon the manufacture of baking powder. By the process heretofore generally employed, it has been found impossible to remove all impurities, more particularly the tartrate of lime, which remained to such an extent as to greatly impair the quality of the cream of tartar, and to interfere seriously with the strength and wholesomeness of the baking powders into which it entered.

In the new process, which is owned by the Royal Baking Powder Company, of New York, and exclusively employed in its extensive tartar works, the imported crude grape acid is so treated as to remove all vestige of tartrate of lime or other impurities, giving a product before unknown—a chemically pure cream of tartar.

By the employment of these superior facilities, the Royal Baking Powder Company has made the Royal Baking Powder, as the chemists all certify, of the highest possible degree of strength, "absolutely pure" and wholesome, and with an always uniform leavening power. It is for these reasons that the "Royal" never fails to produce bread, biscuit, cakes, etc., that are light, sweet, digestible, and wholesome; the eating of which is never followed by indigestion, or any of those physical discomforts attendant upon the partaking of improperly prepared food. In rendering possible the production of a baking powder possessed of these qualifications, the improved method of refining cream of tartar becomes at once a matter of material importance to the culinary world.



**BLACK, STARR & FROST**  
SUCCESSORS TO  
**BALL, BLACK & CO.**  
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street

DIAMONDS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN,  
WATCHES, JEWELRY, STERLING SILVER  
AND PLATED WARE, FRENCH CLOCKS,  
BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS

BLACK, STARR & FROST have models of the  
West Point Class Rings for many years, and can sup-  
ply duplicates (in case of loss) at short notice.

**HOUNTZE BROTHERS,**  
BANKERS,  
120 Broadway, (Equitable Building), New York.  
**LETTERS OF CREDIT  
AND CIRCULAR NOTES**  
Issued for the use of Travelers in all parts of the World.  
Bills drawn on the Union Bank of London.  
Telegraphic transfers made to London, and to various places in  
the United States.  
Deposits received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed  
on balances. Government and other bonds and investment  
securities bought and sold on commission.

**HOWES & COMPANY,**  
Army and Navy Bankers, 11 Wall St., N. Y.  
Solicitors the patronage of Officers.  
**L. T. HOWES, H. H. LANDON, F. A. HOWES.**  
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

**OFFICERS** Contemplating Life Insurance  
should correspond with the undersigned, who can furnish them  
with valuable information for their guidance  
being Sec'y of one of the soundest and most reliable companies  
in the country, having been established over thirty-two years and  
whose assets now amount to over Ten Million Dollars. Address  
**J. L. HALSEY,** Manhattan Life Ins. Co. Broadway, New York.

**BATEMAN & CO.,**  
Bankers, Washington, D. C.  
ARMY PAY VOUCHERS CASHED.

**THOMAS H. NORTON & CO.,**  
Army and Navy Financial Agents,  
PEOPLE'S BANK BUILDING,  
WHEELING, W. VA.  
We make advances at reasonable rates on Accounts and Allot-  
ments, remitting proceeds promptly.

**Fine Wines, Havana Cigars,  
Fancy Groceries.**  
**ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT,**  
37th STREET & 6th AVE.; BROADWAY & 42d STREET;  
130 Chambers St., New York.  
Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention.

## The Gorham Plate

Made by the GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, SILVER  
SMITHS, should not be confounded with the ordinary Brit-  
annia or soft metal, as it is not intended for competition with  
such ware, but it is offered as being the BEST PLATED WARE  
made in this country and fully the equal of any produced  
in the world, being made of hard metal (Nickel Silver), hard  
soldered at every joint, and very heavily plated with pure  
Silver, while the finish is equal to that of their Solid Silver,  
and the same care is taken in the designs for the Gorham  
Plate, although the same patterns are never repeated in  
both.

This Ware is now placed on the market at much less  
price than formerly, while the quality is strictly main-  
tained.

No. 37 UNION SQUARE.

For sale by Jewelers throughout the U. S.

**A** COMMISSARY SERGEANT, U. S. A., desires to transfer with  
an Ordinance Sergeant. Address A., care A. & N. JOURNAL, N. Y.

**DEVLIN & CO.,**  
FINE CLOTHING,  
Civil, Military, and Naval,  
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN ST.,  
NEW YORK,  
AND 1830 F STREET,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

IMPORTERS OF  
Diamonds and All Precious Stones.



41 UNION SQUARE, Cor. 17th St.,  
New York.

**WATCHES.**

Jules Jurgensen Repeaters, Chronographs  
and Plain Time Pieces. Other Watches  
of Special Manufacture at Moderate Prices.

**HECKER'S PERFECT  
BAKING POWDER.**  
RECEIVED THE GOVERNMENT CONTRACT FOR 1881  
OVER ALL COMPETITORS, FOR 50,000 LBS.  
Recommended by Government Chemist  
FOR ITS EXCELLENCE AND STRENGTH.  
It is Pure and Healthful.  
**G. V. HECKER & CO., 203 Cherry St. N. Y.**

**MT. DE CHANTAL,**  
NEAR WHEELING, W. VA.  
First-Class English and French School. Vocal Music a specialty.  
Mutzart Method on the Piano. Apply for Catalogue.

**A** FIRST LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY desires to TRANS-  
FER into Cavalry or Artillery. Address, under cover  
'Change,' care ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

**7TH REGIMENT BAND N. G. S. N. Y.—C. A. CAPPA, BAND  
Leader. Orchestra and Military Band.  
Office—POND'S MUSIC STORE, 25 Union Square, New York**

**A** FIRST LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY, of three years  
standing, desires to TRANSFER with a First Lieutenant of  
Cavalry. Address ARZO, care of ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 240  
Broadway, New York City.

**TRANSFER.**  
**A** SECOND LIEUT. OF INFANTRY (White Regiment), desires  
to effect a TRANSFER to the Artillery. Stands five (5).  
Address, under cover, K. C. B., ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, N. Y.

**Eyes Fitted With Proper Glasses**  
**H. WALDSTEIN, EXPERT OPTICIAN.**  
41 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK. Send for illustrated catalog-  
ue of Field, Marine and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Barometers,  
etc. Artificial Horn Eyes and Instruments for the Deaf.

**U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**  
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1899.

Office, No. 240 Broadway, New York.  
Branch Office, 1430 New York Ave., N. W., Wash'n.  
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the  
wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be  
scrupulously regarded.

Remittances should be made by check, draft, or post-office money  
order, made payable to W. C. and F. P. Church. Postmasters are  
obliged to register letters if requested. No responsibility is as-  
sumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit  
direct to the office.

Subscriptions, \$6 a year, and pro rata for a less period.  
Postage within the United States prepaid.

Change of address will be made as frequently as desired. Both  
the old and new address should be given.

We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscribers of  
any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give  
the matter our immediate attention.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Publishers,  
240 Broadway, New York.

**A** CARGO of mules was last week shipped from New  
York to the British army in Egypt. There were re-  
ports of Fenian plots to blow up with dynamite these  
representatives of the corrupting influence of British  
gold, but they came to nothing. The American mule  
has had his weather eye open for dynamite plots ever  
since his unlucky experience at Willet's Point, where  
the engineers secured his confidence by persuading him  
that they were taking his photograph for their album  
and then blew off his head with a dynamite cartridge,  
exploded from a safe distance by electricity.

### THE BATTLE OF TEL-EL-KEBIR.

At one stroke Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley has beaten  
Arabi, carried the defences at Tel-el-Kebir, captured  
Zagazig, caused Kafr-el-Dwar to offer unconditional  
surrender, and entered Cairo in triumph.

The strategy of Gen. Wolseley has been thoroughly  
vindicated by the result of the first pitched battle he  
has fought since assuming command. It must be set  
down to the credit of this officer that while his task  
was not formidable, with the means at his disposal,  
he saw clearly what needed to be done in Egypt,  
and had the skill to do it. The bombardment and  
capture of Alexandria, which opened the war, did  
not at all indicate the true line of operation. While  
it was necessary to provide against the re-capture of  
that place, and to drive off the enemy from such  
proximity to it as might threaten the comfort and  
health of the garrison and people, yet a primary  
advance on the Alexandria and Ramleh front would  
have been a mistake, as it would at best have driven  
Arabi back on his proper line of retreat, preserving  
and shortening his communications, except so far as  
they might have been cut by cavalry raids, in them-  
selves not a little perilous.

Wolseley, on being directed to take command, evi-  
dently asked himself first of all what business Great  
Britain had in Egypt, and what she wanted to accom-  
plish. The answer to this question told him that this  
business was not to prove that a British army could not  
be permanently penned up in Alexandria, nor even, ex-  
cept as a subordinate task, to punish Arabi Pasha. The  
immediate interest of England was to occupy and pro-  
tect the Suez Canal—a great international highway,  
whose preservation was important to England as the  
foremost of commercial nations, and of special concern  
from the amount of money which Englishmen had in-  
vested in its shares. This conduct was unquestionably  
threatened by Arabi, for while considerations of self-  
interest might temporarily cause him to refrain from  
its injury, there was little doubt that after a defeat  
desperation would carry him to any lengths, and a fail-  
ure to secure such terms as he should require might lead  
him to wreak his vengeance on the canal. Sir G.  
Wolseley's first step, therefore, was to throw a strong  
body of troops of all three arms along this canal to  
Ismailia, a point situated about half way between Port  
Said and Suez, and also at about the middle of that  
main stretch of land which is found on the line of the  
canal between Lake Manzaleh and the Great Basin.  
Established here, with his horsemen protecting his  
flanks, and the canal itself to a certain extent self-  
defensive until troops could reach any threatened point,  
the English commander had substantially made himself  
master of this key of the controversy. In so doing he  
had possibly pricked the bubble of canal neutrality; but  
independently of his real legal position as acting under  
authority of the Khedive, recognized by the Sultan as  
the only lawful power present in Egypt, there is little  
question that between illegally saving this highway from  
destruction and leaving it to possible ruin by Arabi  
or anybody else, England would have chosen the  
former course.

Sir Garnet had a second object in view in this move.  
At Ismailia he had established himself on the flank of  
the enemy's communications between Alexandria and  
Cairo, and directly threatened the latter city, Arabi's  
base. In forming this plan of campaign Gen. Wolse-  
ley had the advantage of coolly viewing the situation  
from the distance of London, before taking command;  
and he had a further advantage in the rank which gave  
him an assurance of being able to carry out his plans  
whereas his predecessor in Egypt was well understood  
to be only acting *ad interim*, under obligations to do  
nothing to anticipate or jeopard the real movement.  
The first effect of his strategy was to cause Arabi to  
move a great part of his troops to a point called Tel-el-  
Kebir, situated about half way between Ismailia and  
the Nile, nearly due west of the former point, and on  
the line of the fresh water canal. In the rear of Tel-el-  
Kebir was Zagazig, to which Tel-el-Kebir stood in the  
relation of an advanced work on the line of railroad  
connecting them.

The first operations of Gen. Wolseley were directed  
to reconnoitring the position of the enemy, while Arabi  
was engaged in a similar undertaking. These reconnois-  
sances resulted in the skirmishes at El-Maghar, Kassas-  
sin and other places, and also in an advance of the  
British forces through Ramess and Mahasneh till a  
position in front of Tel-el-Kebir was attained. On  
Wednesday, September 13, the decisive movement was  
made, and not only Tel-el-Kebir but Zagazig carried.  
The accounts thus far of this performance are generally  
too jubilant to be entirely intelligible or coherent, and it  
will be safest to follow as far as possible Gen. Wolse-



ey's own despatches. That officer says that he struck camp at Kassasin Lock on the evening of the 12th, and bivouacked on a high ridge above the camp until 1.30 next morning. He then advanced upon a fortified position held by Arabi Pasha, with 20,000 regulars, of whom 2,500 were cavalry, with 70 guns, and 6,000 Bedouins and irregulars. Wolsley's force was about 11,000 bayonets, 2,000 sabres, and 60 guns. To have attacked so strong a position by daylight with the troops he could place in the field would have entailed great loss. He resolved, therefore, to attack before day-break, marching the six miles that intervened between his camp and the enemy's position in the darkness. The cavalry and two batteries of horse artillery on the right had orders to sweep round the enemy's line at daybreak. The 1st Division—the 2d Brigade, under Gen. Graham, supported by the Foot Guards, under the Duke of Connaught, and seven batteries of artillery, numbering 42 guns, with a supporting brigade, and then the 2d Division, the Highland Brigade leading, the Indian contingent on the south side of the canal, with the Naval Brigade on the railway—advanced. Great emulation was evinced by the regiments to be the first in the enemy's works. All went at them straight, the Royal Irish particularly distinguishing itself by its dash and the manner in which it closed with the enemy.

Thus Tel-el-Kebir was captured after 20 minutes' assault. Three thousand prisoners were taken, with 60 guns and several trains of supplies. The enemy ran away in confusion, throwing away their arms when overtaken. Their loss must have been great, it being claimed that "2,000 dead" were left on the field. The British loss was about 250. Gen. Willis was very slightly, and Col. Richardson severely, wounded. Major Colville and Lieut. Midwood and Somervell, of the Highland Light Infantry, were killed. Of the Black Watch Lieut. MacNeil was killed and Capt. Cumberland and Fox were wounded. Gen. Alison's aide-de-camp, Capt. Hutton, Col. Stirling, the Surgeon of the Coldstream Guards, and Col. Balfour, of the Grenadier Guards, were wounded. The cavalry at once set out to Belbeis and the Indian contingent to Zagazig, to be followed by the Highland Brigade. Shortly after 4 o'clock that day Zagazig was entered in triumph by Gen. Macpherson.

The results of this decisive action were far-reaching. Arabi, not expecting so resolute an advance of the British, and so sweeping a victory, and presuming, rather, that he would find opportunity to construct other defences, neglected to break railroad communication. The consequence was that the British advance, after occupying Zagazig and finding that Arabi had fled, quietly took the first train, all aboard for Cairo.

The Egyptian capital was entered on the night of the 14th of September, and there was a grand rush to submit to the conquerer. Nor did the fruits of Tel-el-Kebir end with the occupation of Cairo. From this city, as a converging point, opens out the entire region of war. It is the apex of a triangle, of which the line from Alexandria to Port Said is the base. Thus it is evident that the position of Kafr-el-Dwar was no longer tenable, being menaced in its rear. As a consequence Toulba Pasha sent a flag of truce, offering to surrender the lines confronting Alexandria, and thus Gen. Wolsley's victory was complete.

Taking the campaign as a whole, it must be pronounced thoroughly successful. It was, no doubt, a victory gained over an inferior foe—the Egyptian army is not a German army; nevertheless, it accomplished what it aimed at, and with very slight losses. Who could ask more?

The last scene in the affair was the surrender both of Arabi and Toulba Pashas, whereupon Gen. Wolsley telegraphed to England: "The war is over. Send no more men from England. I will now change my base from Ismailia to Alexandria." The troops then moved forward to disarm the garrison at Kafr-el-Dwar. The Kassasin camp has been attacked by Bedouins, but this is for plunder, probably, rather than regular war.

We must not entirely neglect the naval part of the story, and though the following advices received by the JOURNAL are outsped by the greater news of the cable, they will be found of interest to our Naval officers.

The bombardment of the forts at Alexandria by the fleet did not end its usefulness, for that was but the beginning. The blue-jackets and marines from the various ships landed, and occupied the deserted works, and under Lord Charles Beresford, of the *Ondor*, were formed into an efficient police force, stopped looting, extinguished the fast-consuming flames, and restored order over the city. When the army reached Egypt, this naturally fell to its duty, and the navy was ready for other work. On August 10, a fleet of 26 vessels,

consisting of men-of-war and transports left Alexandria with sealed orders for Aboukir Bay. All thought the forts there were to be treated in the same manner as those at Alexandria, but after dark, these vessels quietly got under way, and stood down for Port Said, which was occupied at daylight by the naval brigade and marines of the *Penelope*, in anticipation of the arrival of the fleet, Capt. Fairfax, of the *Monarch*, taking command on shore. In the meantime gunboats and armed steam launches had been sent into the canal to take Kantara and Ismailia, about half way between Port Said and Suez. Capt. Edwards took Kantara, and 300 men from the *Northumberland* and *Carysfort*, under Commander Kane, took Ismailia.

Admiral Hewett, who two weeks before had brought his squadron up the Red Sea, took Suez the same Sunday morning, and the gunboats *Seagull* and *Mosquito*, with blue-jackets and a part of the 73d regiment Highlanders, under Captain Hastings, captured Chalouf, about ten miles in the canal from Suez. By this combined movement, Sunday morning, August 20, Admiral Seymour was enabled to convoy the transports with Sir Garnet Wolsley and the 1st Division of the army through the canal as far as Ismailia, the base of supplies for the army. The naval brigade from the *Hecla* built a bridge across the Mahmoudieh canal, at Alexandria.

The ironclad railway train was designed by Capt. Fisher, of the *Infatigable*, assisted by Lieut. Poore. They superintended its construction and equipment, armed it with a 40-pounder, two 9-pounders, a Nordenfelt, and Gatling guns. A 7-inch gun will replace the 40-pounder. The train consists of several trucks, some a head of the engine, others astern of it. The trucks are provided with iron shields for protection to the men; and as a further protection, sand bags are ranged along the inside. The engine is also covered with sand bags. A Nordenfelt gun is the "bow chaser," and Gatlings "stern chasers," while the 40-pounder does duty as both broadside batteries. The train has a crew of 200 men, from the *Infatigable*, under Commander Hammill. The train is likewise provided with mines and electric gear, for all necessary appliances for laying down or destroying rails, with a powerful steam-crane to lift heavy weights or guns.

An empty truck always goes ahead of the train, to be "picked up" by any idle but mischievous torpedoes laying around the railroad. It is not attached to the train, but simply pushed ahead. Of course this train is not new to us, it having been used quite extensively during our late war by the National Army. The Peruvians also used armored trains, and during the siege of Paris the French used it. A patent was taken out by Mr. I. Evelyn Liardet in 1872.

The Navy, in addition, is patrolling the different canals, and if a gunboat cannot find enough water, an armed steam launch takes her place.

#### THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS.

This has been a very dull week in the Army and Navy Departments. In fact all the Government offices in Washington present a deserted appearance. For the first time during the Summer the city has been without a Cabinet officer. Secretary Lincoln held out the longest, being the only member of the Cabinet in the city for several weeks. He left this week for a few days' rest at Rye Beach.

General Sherman is absent at the reunion of the State troops in New Hampshire. General Drum left on Wednesday to attend the meeting of the Aztec Club in New York. Generals Ingalls and Crane and one or two others of chiefs of bureaus are absent, so that there is being little business if any transacted in the War Department.

Before these officers left the projects of making some changes in the detailed officers in Washington was discussed, but it is understood that no conclusions were determined upon and the matter laid over until the return of the General of the Army and Secretary Lincoln. Before General Sherman left he telegraphed General McDowell to know whether or not he desired to retain his command until the time arrived for his retirement. He replied that he was satisfied to remain in California until October, unless his successor was desirous of taking command of his Department prior to that time, and, if so, he would willingly be relieved.

The heads of bureaus of the War Department who are in Washington are engaged in preparing their annual reports. Aside from this there is absolutely no business being transacted.

Business in the Navy Department is equally dull. The Bureau officers remaining in the city are slowly at work preparing their annual reports. The Engineers and Construction Bureaus are still at work on the plans

for the new cruisers. A number of clerks of the various bureaus, who are not on leave of absence, are engaged in preparing a list of the officers on shore duty, in compliance with the direction of their chiefs, for submission to the Board ordered to make inquiry into this matter. It is not expected that any material changes will result from this investigation. Congress evidently expected that an examination of this matter would show up a number of officers who held fat positions. How true it may be we will shortly know.

#### THE AZTEC CLUB OF 1847.

The annual meeting of the famed Aztec Club of 1847 took place on Sept. 14—the anniversary of the capture of the City of Mexico—this year at Pinard's, New York City. For many years, as well known, the late Gen. Patterson, a Mexican veteran, the President, and devoted upholder of the club, gave the annual dinner at his own house in Philadelphia. On his death, in August, 1881, Major-General Hancock was elected President of the club, General Grant Vice-President, Gen. Hagner Treasurer, and Prof. Coppee, Secretary. Last year Mr. Childs, of Philadelphia, gave the dinner. This year, for several reasons, it was decided to give it in New York. Major-General Hancock presided at the dinner, General Grant was in his seat as Vice-President, and the following distinguished members of the club and invited guests were present: Gen. J. M. Schofield, C. C. Augur, R. C. Drum, Jas. B. Fry, C. H. Crane, P. V. Hagner, G. A. H. Blake, A. Cady, Prof. Henry Coppee, Prof. Kendrick, Generals H. G. Gibson, Z. B. Tower, L. P. Graham, Fitz-John Porter, Stewart Van Vliet, I. N. Palmer, B. W. Brice, T. L. Crittenden, Capt. Barber, A. D. C., Col. De L. Floyd-Jones, J. D. Wilkins, Gen. J. E. Johnston, Generals C. M. Wilcox, D. M. Frost, R. E. Patterson, A. J. Lindsay, Col. E. L. H. Hardcastle, Mr. J. K. Randall, Mr. H. Fitz-John Porter, and last, but not least, Mr. Geo. W. Childs, of Philadelphia. President Arthur was an invited guest, but owing to previous engagements, was unable to be present. The dinner was a credit to Pinards in every respect. The menu card was much admired, having painted on it by hand a Mexican scene, recalling to the minds of many present their sojourn in that land so many years ago. The utmost cordiality and good feeling attended the re-union, and none seemed to enjoy themselves more than the distinguished President, General Hancock. Impromptu speeches, toasts, etc., followed the dinner in rapid succession, and the "wee sma' hours" had come before any thought of separating. The lamented and revered Patterson was not forgotten, and many were the references to that man of noble memory. The heroic deeds of 1847 were recalled to mind, those who fell in the struggle and those who have passed away since were duly honored, and amidst the festivities of the evening, ample time was found to do justice to the memories of the buried heroes. Old friendships were again renewed, and the annual dinner of September 14, 1882, will long be remembered for its many features of excellence.

The Aztec Club continues a successful career, for one feature is its hereditary character, the sons or blood-relations of the members succeeding to membership and inheriting the diploma and medal. As the old members pass away these successors are thus specially interested in the perpetuation of the club, and with it the memory of the worthy deeds of those who gave to the country California, with its goldfields, and made possible the magical growth on the Pacific Coast, and the Territory of New Mexico. It is, alas, a pity that the memories of brave deeds and patriotic services are so soon forgotten by the country upon whose altar they were offered.

The Aztec Club fulfils its mission undaunted and serene, and so far as it can, keeps the memories of its brave founders unspotted before the world.

In writing the article of last week on "Naval Promotions Under the New Law" a blank was left in which to insert the date of Ensign Culver's promotion under the new law as given in the table then in the printer's hands. In filling this blank the date of his promotion under the old law was improperly inserted. Mr. Culver's promotion to master will come under the new law, according to Lieut. Very's computation, March 28, 1887, or three years and eight months later than under the old law, but nearly twelve years earlier than under the new law, if retirements were alone to be considered. His case was cited to show the value to the service of the laborious computation which Lieut. Very had undertaken for the benefit of his fellow officers in the midst of the exacting duties of his preparation for the transit of Venus expedition he was then under orders for. It



shows that the case of naval officers is not so bad as might be assumed from a too hasty consideration of the act of Congress. If Congress could now be persuaded to establish a reserved list they would promote the interests of the country and stimulate promotion and its attending benefits in the Navy. A certain proportion of officers, we are induced to believe, would resign, the whole or the greater portion of their pay, if they could retain the quasi-position of naval officers.

#### THE NAVY AND THE REVENUE MARINE.

CONGRESS has at last listened to the plea of naval officers for a cessation of the ceaseless grinding of the Naval Academy mill, or at least it has provided for a less amount of its products being delivered to the service; but there are, as we have before noticed, a large number of midshipmen on the active list whose prospects of promotion are deplorable indeed. Why should not an additional avenue to advancement be opened to these young gentlemen—young at least in rank, but in years older than some of our lieutenants at the beginning of the rebellion?

Why should not the revenue marine eventually be officered by graduates of the naval school? Why is it necessary (it certainly is not economical), for the Government to maintain a revenue practice ship with her complement of officers and cadets, in addition to the much better appointed institution at Annapolis? There seems to be no valid reason why in time the whole revenue marine should not be a part of the Navy; and it would not be an impracticable arrangement to place at once all its officers upon the Navy list, under a distinctive head, and out of the line of promotion in the service. The captains might, by a slight change in existing law, rank with lieutenant-commanders, the lieutenants of the three grades with lieutenant, master, and ensign respectively; the revenue engineer corps remaining as at present. The benefits of the Navy pension laws should be extended to all the officers and men, and the retiring law could readily be modified to meet the exigencies of the case. Let all captains of fifty-five years of age or thirty years of service be retired with the rank of commander (upon their own list), and give the option of retiring to all officers who have served twenty-five years. Proper examining boards should pass upon the qualifications of each officer for promotion, as in the naval service, and a retired list should be opened for the subordinate officers and for the Engineer Corps also. The pay of all these officers, both active and retired, should be the same as that of the grades with which they take rank respectively. This would at first somewhat increase the total amount expended, but in a few years it would decrease again and fall below the present sum called for. Were such a scheme as this carried into effect, there would be no interference with the present status of the revenue marine; every officer would get his promotion and would eventually retire; as vacancies or inability to perform duty occurred in the list of third lieutenants, after providing for the present revenue cadets, ensigns, or midshipmen, would be ordered to perform the duty, just as now they are ordered to the coast survey. In the same way masters and lieutenants would be ordered as the necessities of the service demanded. The same arrangement should be made in the revenue engineer corps; on the occurrence of vacancies cadet or assistant engineers would be ordered to perform the necessary duty.

Perhaps some of our younger officers would not like to serve under the present revenue marine; but we are very sure that they would find themselves quite as well off as in the naval service, and ensigns on board a cutter would hold a place far preferable to that of steerage officers on board a regular cruiser.

Thus by a gradual system of substitution in a few years the revenue marine would cease to exist of itself and would become merged into the Navy proper; its appropriations for pay, subsistence, etc., being under the Navy Department, while the maintenance, construction, and other expenses would be (as would necessarily be the case) under the Treasury Department. When this transformation was effected the naval administrative portion of the service could be confided to a commodore or rear-admiral, who should be on duty in the Treasury Department. Without wishing to detract from the present very efficient service rendered by the revenue officers, we think it would be a wise move on the part of Congress to extend the operations of the Navy as we have indicated above.

The Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department received on Thursday the report of Lieut.-Commander Wm. N. Folger, on the trials of the new feed for the Gatling gun, also the torpedo (1.45—100 in calibre) gun, made at Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 5. The report is on the desk of the Chief of Ordnance awaiting his return. The

Army Ordnance office is making very good progress on the new breach-loading guns for the Artillery.

#### MACHINE GUNS IN EGYPT.

THE correspondent of the London *Morning Post*, speaking of the bombardment of Alexandria, says: "Some interesting details as to the result of the bombardment are at length forthcoming, and although they may prove disappointing to the hitherto exulting public, and possibly wounding to the *amour propre* of our gallant naval force, they cannot be ignored. A careful survey by competent officers has been made of all the forts engaged, and it is a fact that no guns were injured and the defences but slightly impaired. In twenty-four hours the whole range of forts could have been made as good as new, and in many places two hours would have sufficed. The fortifications were most unscientifically planned and executed, but the workmanship was solid, and the sand and concrete employed were as capable of resistance as the usual earth and masonry. The collapse of the ten hours' stubborn resistance was due to the explosion of the magazines at Fort Ada and elsewhere, which rendered the guns unworkable, and to the wholesale slaughter of the artillerymen, who were only kept at their guns by physical force and threats of their lives. The forts themselves were not appreciably injured, and not a single gun was dismounted or in any way put *hors du combat*. The Gatling and Nordenfolt guns can have done but little damage, comparatively, for after a careful examination of each entrenchment only a score or so of Nordenfolt projectiles have been picked up, and not a single Gatling bullet. No one can dispute the disastrous effect on the morale of the Egyptian garrison which must have been caused by such an iron storm of shot and shell, by the fearful explosions and the uncertainty of more appalling catastrophes, foreshadowed by the flashing guns amidst clouds of the densest smoke, but the material result may be summed up in a few words. Had English gunners held those forts, they would still be untaken."

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says, on the contrary: "The reports received from Alexandria all concur in bearing testimony to the great assistance rendered during the bombardment by the machine-guns attached to the fleet, more especially in driving the gunners in Forts Ada and Pharos from their guns. These guns fired between thirty and forty thousand rounds while the ships were engaged with the forts, and it is to this continuous hail of bullets, which they kept pouring into the embrasures, that is attributed the unsteadiness of the enemy's fire, while it lasted, and in a great measure the rapidity with which the Egyptian gunners were driven from their guns. It was also found that in two instances the chilled-steel shot had buried themselves between the grooves, within the bore of the enemy's guns, completely disabling these pieces, which could no longer ram home their charges. Had they been loaded at the time, and afterwards fired, the probabilities are that those two guns would have blown their muzzles off, or would have burst their chase at that point where the shot was lodged within, and consequently choked, the bore. But what a strange commentary upon the opinions of those who have ever opposed the introduction of machine-guns on the ground that they are useless, when opposed to artillery! These views have now been demonstrated to have been fallacious, and the whole machine-gun question will have to be reopened and reconsidered."

On the same subject *Broad Arrow* says: "On all sides it is acknowledged that the Gatling has proved itself an effective arm of service in the present campaign. At Chalout and at Mahuta the naval Gatling was admirably served by our bluejackets, and afforded 'invaluable assistance.' Indeed it may be broadly affirmed that in the encounter with the enemy at the former place the results attained were chiefly ascribable to the action of the Gatlings from the tops of the gunboats *Seagull* and *Mosquito*—168 Egyptian soldiers out of 600 which composed the outpost were placed *hors de combat*. Under these circumstances it is not unlikely that Sir Garnet Wolseley will employ Gatling batteries extensively in future operations."

"The question of the use or abuse of machine guns has long been debated, but as yet no decided step has been taken with regard to their tactical employment. The present is a fitting opportunity to test the capabilities of the weapon as a field-piece, and it is to be hoped that Sir Garnet Wolseley will avail himself of it. The occasion is favorable. Where can be found the man? Throughout the service, we venture to think, no officer would be found more capable than Col. Henry Brackenbury, R.A. He witnessed the action of French mitrailleuses under the most trying circumstances, and he is, besides, credited with unusual organizing capacities.

Let us express the hope that the experiment will be tried, and that success will attend it."

#### NAVAL MANOEUVRES AT PORTLAND.

A PORTLAND paper gives a graphic description of the landing of the forces from the North Atlantic Squadron in that harbor, Aug. 30. From an early hour people streamed over to Fort Preble until at least 50,000 persons had gathered on the fields and bluffs overlooking the grounds to witness the scene. At half-past nine, the signal "prepare to land" was hoisted on board the flagship *Tennessee*, followed by the bugles sounding the assembly. This was succeeded by the signalling of the vessels one to another, and the general preparations for embarkation. There were 38 boats employed. In a short time they were lowered, and the twelve pound howitzers were placed in the larger ones. At the call of the bugle the men were seen swarming over the sides of the "men-of-war" and taking their places in the boats. The boats first formed "line abreast" near the flagship, and at the signal "forward" pulled in together towards the beach, still remaining in the same formation. Immediately after landing the brigade was formed, and the battalions were drilled by their commanding officers. The drill closed with a dress parade, and the brigade re-embarked and returned to the ship at noon. The landing and drill was admirable and executed with great precision. The force landed consisted of three companies of marines, nine companies of sailors, a battery of five 3-inch rifle guns, and a corps of pioneers, in all about six hundred and forty men and officers. The band of the *Tennessee*, accompanied the battalion. The officers of the brigade were Commander W. R. Bridgman, of the *Kearsarge*, commanding brigade; Lieut. W. S. Cowles, Adjutant General, Paymaster J. N. Speel, Quartermaster, Capt. W. S. Muse, U. S. M. C., commanding Marines; Lieut. E. W. Remy, commanding Infantry battalion of sailors; Lieut. E. H. Gheen, commanding Artillery battalion.

This is the first time since Admiral Cooper has taken command that the landing of forces has been attempted, and the admiral has issued the following order:

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION,  
U. S. FLAGSHIP TENNESSEE,  
PORTLAND, ME., AUG. 30, 1882.

#### General Order No. 13

The Commander-in-Chief desires to express to the officers and men of the squadron his gratification at the very excellent exercise in landing the Naval brigade, which took place to-day. The quiet and orderly manner in which the landing was effected, the evolutions performed, and the neat appearance of all the men, was so creditable, that I consider them deserving of special notice, and I wish to thank all engaged, for the interest they have taken in making the exercise so successful.

GEO. H. COOPER,  
Rear Admiral, Commanding U. S. Naval Force, on the North Atlantic Station.

#### DECLINE OF OUR NAVY.

THE *Royal Sovereign*, 181, screw ship of 4,000 tons, launched from the Portsmouth yard in 1857, was undoubtedly the most powerful steamship in the Royal navy at that date. "As usual on such occasions, the employees had the day after 9 o'clock in the morning, as a holiday, and the public began to take their places. A booth at the head of the ship had been erected, and accommodation for the general public had been provided for many thousands of persons on both sides of the slipway. Upon the lofty heights of the middle deck ports of the *Queen*, 118, and the *Princess of Wales*, 120, on either side of the *Royal Sovereign*, galleries had been constructed, and these and every other available spot were crowded by spectators. The ceremony of naming the ship was performed by Miss Seymour, eldest daughter of Vice Admiral Sir George Seymour. When the blocks and dog-shores which held the ship were knocked away, after receiving some pressure from the screws, she began to move, and glided into the water, the thousands assembled enthusiastically cheering, and the band playing 'Rule Britannia.' On emerging from the shed the Royal standard, the Union-jack, and the Admiralty flag were hoisted, and the band played the National Anthem." Her figurehead was an excellent likeness of Queen Victoria. Without engines, armament, or screw, as launched, her draft was 30 feet. The weight of her guns was to be not less than 324 tons. The weight of shot, allowing 80 rounds to each gun, was 93,480 lbs. for the 63s and 291,840 lbs. for the 32s. She was to carry 1,000 tons of coal, and her engines and boilers, all below the deck line, of 800 horse power each, would weigh another 1,000 tons. Her complement of officers and crew was 1,000 men, and she was expected to draw 36 feet. She was probably renamed the *Victoria* in 1880, rated as a steamship of 12 guns; laid up at Portsmouth. Her name is now (1882) continued in the Royal navy by an armor-plated turret ship of 3,765 tons, on harbor service at Portsmouth. Thus it seems the noble, unexcelled ship of 1857, a quarter of



a century ago, has disappeared from the service and been replaced by another of the same name, also obsolete, except for "harbor service."

This furnishes an answer to those captious critics who complain of the decline of our Navy since 1864; no effort or appropriation having been made since then to keep it up to or in advance of the times, as prior to our civil war it always had been in quality of its ships, however small they were in numbers. Ships as well as men will wear out, and are even shorter lived.

#### OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE ENLISTED MAN.

We have received of late several communications from young men, evidently of good education and standing, asking whether the Army presents a reasonable opportunity to persons enlisting as private soldiers to rise to a commissioned grade. Most of these correspondents seem to labor under the impression that it is almost an impossibility nowadays for an enlisted man to obtain a commission by force of merit, and that commissions are wholly reserved for the West Point graduates. For the information of those who have written or who may be exercising their minds on this subject, we may state that cases of enlisted men obtaining commissions are not infrequent. Several who entered as privates have been promoted during the past year, some of them having entered the service determined by dint of good conduct, attention to duty, and earnest pursuit of military knowledge, to win their way to the commissioned grade. Under the acts of June 11 and June 18, 1878, the Secretary of War in a circular dated July 11 1882, promulgated the following:

Under the laws cited, it will be perceived that appointments to fill vacancies in the grade of 2d lieutenant in the Army are made from four classes, and in the following order, viz.:

1. From meritorious non-commissioned officers of the Army.
2. From the graduating class, of each year, at the Military Academy.
3. From regular graduates of the Military Academy who have been honorably discharged from the service.
4. From civil life; but under the laws above cited no such appointment can be made until the first three classes are exhausted and until there is, in addition, a sufficient number of vacancies existing to provide for the next graduating class of the Military Academy.

The Army presents certainly as good an opportunity now for the well disposed young man as the average of occupations, and if he does not succeed in obtaining a commission, the training he will acquire in the proper discharge of his duties will contribute to his future success in some other occupation.

The partitions which separated the State from the Navy Department, have been removed, and access from one department to the other will be possible as soon as the wire gates are completed. Universal satisfaction has been expressed by all who have had occasion to call officially or otherwise, at either department, with the action of Congress in ordering the removal of those barriers to free communication. It is not unlikely that the officials of the State Department will soon appreciate the step as much as any one else.

It is something like the non-intercourse policy of many of the Oriental nations. Communication with the out-side world is fought against nobly for years and years, but when it is secured and becomes an accomplished fact, they wonder, among themselves, why they were so obstinate in holding out against mutually beneficial privileges. The virtue and good qualities of those so long excluded become better known and more highly appreciated.

In a report of September 7, Lieut. W. Welch, commanding at Pensacola, says leave has been granted to P. A. Paymaster Z. T. Brown, P. A. Surgeon R. C. Persons, and Gunner E. B. Magruder—the two latter upon the recommendation of Surgeon R. M. Owen. He considers the situation hopeful. The yard, naval and military reservations continue healthy, and the quarantine effective. Col. Tarbell, Mayor and Collector of Customs at Pensacola, had an interview with the Acting Secretary of the Navy at Washington, September 12. The colonel is not direct from Pensacola, but from Tallahassee, where he has been attending a convention. He expected to leave Washington at once for Pensacola. He has never had the fever, although a resident of the South for a number of years. He was of the impression that the Navy-yard and Navy reservation would escape the disease. A strict quarantine is maintained, and he sees no reason why those places should not be exempt. The colonel is one of the most ardent advocates for retaining a Navy-yard in that section of the country.

REAR ADMIRAL NICHOLS, who has been spending some weeks at Richfield Springs, will probably return to Washington about September 18. It is said that his health has greatly improved, and that he will be pre-

pared to resume his duties as Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. The board, of which he is president, to determine and report to the Secretary what number and grades of officers are necessary to perform all the requirements of the Navy at shore stations, will be convened soon after his return. It is not supposed that the deliberations of the board will occupy much time, as under instructions from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, issued some time ago, the commanding officers of all the shore stations have reported what number and grades of officers are, in their opinion, required to perform efficiently the duties required of naval officers at such stations. The report of the board will simply be for the information of the Secretary, and may or may not be adopted by him.

In accordance with the provisions of the Naval Appropriation act, the Secretary of the Navy is taking steps to determine the condition of certain vessels borne on the Navy Register, but considered unworthy of repairing or finishing. A board has been appointed to examine vessels at the Mare Island Navy-yard. It is composed of Capts. John Irwin, C. S. Norton, A. P. Cook, Naval Constructor George W. Much and Chief Engineer H. S. Davids. The vessels to be examined are the *Benicia*, *Mohican*, *Nellie*, *Narragansett*, *Monterey*, *Tuscarora*, *Cyane*, *Freda*, *Old Monadnock*, *Saco*, *Monongahela*, *Nyack* and *Independence*. A board has been appointed to examine and report on the *New York*, at New York: Captains D. B. Harmony and E. E. Potter, Comdr. T. F. Kane, Chief Engineer George W. Magee and Assistant Naval Constructor John B. Hoover.

We are indebted to Lieut. J. B. Hickey, acting adjutant of the 8th U. S. Cavalry, for a register of the commissioned officers of that regiment since its organization, July 28, 1866, to the present time. Since its organization the regiment has had but two colonels—J. Irvin Gregg, from July 28, 1866, to April 2, 1879, when he was retired, and Thos. H. Neill, its present colonel; two lieutenant-colonels, T. C. Devin, from July 28, 1866, to June 25, 1877, when promoted, and Nelson B. Sweitzer, the present lieutenant-colonel. The present majors are D. R. Clendenin, J. A. Wilcox, and S. S. Sumner, the former majors being A. J. Alexander, William Gamble, and W. R. Price. The roster is an interesting one, and is an excellent medium of preserving the history of the regiment.

THE enlisted men of the Signal Service and Ordnance Department are all in the dumps, for by G. O. 108 one and a half inches of the width of the waistband of their trousers are lopped off, and instead of buttoning with two buttons in front said trousers hereafter are only to have one button in front. "I had a soul above buttons," says "Sylvester Daggerwood" in the old play, but he didn't belong to the Signal Service.

A STATEMENT prepared by the Pension Bureau, shows that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 40,999 original claims for pensions and 34,148 claims for increase of pension were filed. There were allowed during the year 27,664 original applications, and 10,331 for increase of pensions. The number of claims rejected was 21,295. There remains pending 269,678 original applications, and 21,288 applications for increase. The total amount paid for pensions during the year, including the cost of disbursements, was \$54,296,290.54.

THE meeting at Creedmoor this week has been, we should judge, one of the most successful in the history of the association. The result shows how much an international contest can add to the popular interest of an annual fall prize meeting. Of the result of this contest between the British and American teams we need not here speak, except to say that the causes of the American defeat were apparent long ago. The weather during the meeting was for the most part favorable for the spectators, but the winds on some days were anything but favorable for the riflemen. In another portion of the JOURNAL will be found a very full account of the meeting, prepared with great care.

LIEUT. CHAS. L. COLLINS, 24th U. S. Infantry, was in New York this week en route to Cincinnati, Ohio, from Saratoga and Babylon, N. Y., where he has been spending a portion of his leave of absence. He will leave Cincinnati the early part of next week for his post, Fort Elliott, Texas.

ADMIRAL LE ROY, U. S. N., and Mrs. Le Roy arrived safely in Paris, France, this week and registered at the Hotel Splendide.

MAJOR GEN. W. S. HANCOCK, accompanied by his Adjutant-Gen., W. G. Mitchell, and his aides, Captains Wharton and Barber, were amongst those present at Creedmoor on Friday, Sept. 15.

CAPTAIN G. B. RODNEY, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Adams, detailed to inspect the Massachusetts Militia, in camp at South Framingham, Mass., arrived in camp September 12, and was warmly received, and everything done to make his stay comfortable.

CAPT. T. SCHWAN, 11th Infantry, of David's Island, paid a pleasant visit to Fort Leavenworth, this week, on recruiting duty.

CAPT. GEORGE F. PRICE, 5th Cavalry, has been detailed on recruiting service, at Jefferson Barracks, the order being issued Sept. 2. He leaves Sidney, Nebraska, not later than Sept. 20, for his new station.

LIEUT. CONSTANTINE CHASE, U. S. A., A. D. C. to Gen. Getty, left Fort Monroe this week on a visit to Washington, to remain about two weeks.

LIEUT. A. W. VOGDES, 5th U. S. Artillery, is acting as Adjutant of the Artillery School during the absence, on leave, of Lieut. Chase.

CAPT. H. C. CUSHING, 4th U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort Trumbull, Conn., the latter part of this week, from a brief leave.

MAJOR GENERAL HANCOCK has selected Sergeant Joseph Daly, Battery G, 1st U. S. Artillery; 1st Lieut. W. B. Homer, 5th U. S. Artillery, and 2d Lieut. R. C. Van Vliet, 10th U. S. Infantry, to represent the Division of the Atlantic, at the contest for Army prizes, to take place at Fort Leavenworth next month.

SECRETARY LINCOLN visited New York, September 14, and registered at the Westminster Hotel.

AMONG the veteran officers who came to New York this week were Generals T. G. Pitcher, Joseph Roberts, and John C. Robinson, U. S. A.

COMMODORE W. G. TEMPLE, U. S. N., registered at the Everett House, Sept. 14.

LIEUT. COLONEL A. J. DALLAS, 23d Infantry, on leave, from Texas, will probably remain in the north until December next.

LIEUT. R. W. YOUNG, U. S. A., was married at Salt Lake City, September 5, to Miss Richards. Of the occasion, the Salt Lake Herald, says: "On Tuesday, Lieut. R. W. Young, of the U. S. A., and Miss Nervie Richards, were married, the ceremony being performed by President Joseph F. Smith. Lieut. Young recently graduated from the Academy at West Point with great credit. He is a son of the late Hon. Joseph A. Young, and is a young gentleman of undoubted ability, sterling character, is energetic, and is admired by all for his many excellent qualities of heart and mind. Miss Richards is a daughter of H. P. Richards, Esq. She is one of the most loveable young ladies, and possesses in a marked degree those rare qualities which make a friend out of every acquaintance; her friends are her admirers, her admirers her friends. Mr. Young is indeed to be envied on his more than good fortune."

OF the new Paymaster, Henry Clayton, the *Pioneer Press* says: "Major Clayton is a son-in-law of Hon. Jeremiah Black, of Pennsylvania, and resigned some years ago when stationed at Grand River, on the Missouri, his wife instigating the resignation and saying she had rather live in a hovel in the East than stay where she was to be eaten alive by fleas and mosquitoes or scalped by hostile Sioux. Clayton was a very popular officer and his appointment will give more satisfaction in the Army than those of paymasters usually do."

#### ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

Major George W. Candee, Paymaster, is relieved from duty in the Paymaster General's Office, and will proceed to Chicago and relieve Major James P. Canby, who will report to the Commanding General Dept. of Columbia, for duty. (S. O., Aug. 14, W. D.)

THE leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Surgeon A. K. Smith, U. S. A., is extended two months. (S. O., Sept. 14, W. D.)

THE leave of Lieutenant George McC. Derby, Corps of Engineers, is extended fourteen days. (S. O., Sept. 14, W. D.)

LEAVE of absence for four months is granted Lieutenant L. M. Brett, 4th U. S. Cavalry. (S. O., Sept. 14, W. D.)

THE leave of Lieutenant J. W. Pinder, 8th U. S. Cavalry, is extended one month. (S. O., Sept. 14, W. D.)

THE sick leave of Lieutenant John T. Morrison, 10th U. S. Cavalry, is extended five months. (S. O., Sept. 14, W. D.)

Captain Joseph Conrad, 11th U. S. Infantry, is granted six months' leave. (S. O., Sept. 14, W. D.)

THE leave of Captain Chas. O. Bradley, 20th U. S. Inf., is extended fifteen days. (S. O., Sept. 14, W. D.)

#### MILITARY ACADEMY.

A GENERAL Court-martial is appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y., the 18th of September, 1882. Detail—Captain Wm. F. Spurgin, 21st Infantry, President; 1st Lieut. Geo. E. Bacon, 16th Infantry; 1st Lieut. John R. Williams, 3d Artillery; 1st Lieut. William Crozier, Ord. Dept.; 2d Lieut. Henry H. Ludlow, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. Leonard A. Lovering, 4th Infantry; 2d Lieut. James S. Pettit, 1st Infantry, member, and 2d Lieut. Edward S. Farrow, 21st Infantry, Judge Advocate.

FRENCH military critics say in regard to the cavalry manoeuvres at Chalons that there were present 60 squadrons with 6 batteries, the whole under the command of Gen. de Gallifet. As soon as the 10 days' manoeuvres were over it was noticeable that a larger proportion of the generals, colonels, and lieutenant-colonels were used up. Having a right to grant themselves leaves of absence, they and their chargers were all carried away from the mock field of battle by railroad. As to the troops, under command of subalterns, they had to make their way home to their garrisons as well as they could.



## THE SURVIVORS OF THE JEANNETTE.

An extraordinary scene was witnessed in New York harbor on Wednesday, Sept. 13, on the arrival of the steamer *Parthia*, bringing the survivors of the *Jeannette* Expedition, Chief Engineer Geo. W. Melville, U. S. N., and seamen Wm. Noros and Wm. Nindermann, and Lieut. Robt. M. Berry, U. S. N., of the burned Arctic exploring steamer *Rodgers*. Good fortune seems to have attended Chief Engineer Melville to the end, and the day of his arrival was one of the most beautiful that could be imagined. Sea and air united to favor the purposes of his friends who went out to meet him, and from first to last the ceremonies of the reception went off without jar or disturbance. The tug *Catalpa*, from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Lieut. Wm. H. Jacques, representing Commodore Upshur, in command, was at Quarantine on the evening before. On the tug, besides Lieut. Jacques, were Alexander Melville, the brother of the Engineer; his sister, Miss Melville, and Mrs. Demarest and Mrs. Demarest's two daughters; Miss Neumann, affianced of Nindermann, and her mother and brother; Captain J. A. W. Watton, the father of Mrs. De Long; Mr. Gustavus W. Linquist, a shipmate of Nindermann on the *Polaris* expedition; Mr. John C. Morrison, who shipped the crew for the *Jeannette*; Surveyor Graham, Chief Engineer Magee, United States Navy; Commander Kane, United States Navy; Paymasters Caswell and Skelding, United States Navy; Lieutenant Drake, United States Navy; Past Assistant Surgeon Russell, of the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn; Mr. R. O. Stone and others.

The Naval officers, who were all in full uniform, were old friends and associates of Engineer Melville, and they were delighted at the prospect of once more greeting him. Lieut. Jacques invited the newspaper reporters to accompany his party, and provided for everybody's comfort.

The Committee in charge of the reception to Mr. Melville, the Committee representing the Common Council of New York, and some of Melville's Navy friends went down the harbor on the handsome steam yacht *Ocean Gem*, which had been placed at their disposal by its owner, Mr. Wm. P. Clyde. By the thoughtful kindness of Mr. Clyde, the locker had been well supplied before the yacht started, and most generous hospitality was dispensed during the day by Mr. Clyde's friend and representative, Mr. J. Bryar. During the interval of watching for the approach of the steamer, the party on board amused themselves in rifle practice, firing at glass bottles, and some venture some seal that presented themselves to view. The party on board consisted of Aldermen McClave, Roosevelt, and Brady, of the Aldermanic Committee; F. S. Fithian, Thos. Rowland, and Wm. C. Church, of the Reception Committee; Chief Engineers Loring and Allen, Passed Assistant Engineers Kelly and Barry, of the Navy; Messrs. H. C. Ellis, J. Bryar, F. M. Canfield, and John Collins.

The *Parthia* was seen coming up the bay shortly after noon, and was soon afterwards overhauled by the *Catalpa* and the *Ocean Gem*. The *Parthia* stopped and the *Catalpa* was made fast on her starboard side, and the health officer with Lieut. Jacques and others went aboard of her. The scene which followed is thus described:

"We've got him!" shouted a hundred voices from the *Parthia*. "We've got him! Here he is!" and they pointed in the direction where Melville was standing and urged him to a more conspicuous place on the ship's side. He did not require much urging either, but scrambled upon the railing and shouted until he was hoarse. His sisters cried their welcome to him, and he pulled his cap from his head like an overjoyed boy and flung it toward them. It fell into the water, though intended to reach the deck of the *Catalpa*.

Then a man of medium height, of large frame, strong and gentle, with a clear complexion, light brown hair, that was thick on the back of his head and hardly perceptible on top, a sandy beard and mustache, and light blue eyes, who wore a well-worn brown suit of clothing, and who carried an old black slouch hat in his hand, made his appearance at the opening. He jumped to the deck of the *Catalpa*, and, after clasping his old friend, Lieut. Jacques, in his arms, made haste to the pilot house of the tug, where the ladies of the party were seated. His sister and nieces were warmly embraced by him, and everybody in the pilot-house wept as Melville sobbed convulsively and held his sister to his breast. He sat for a few moments with his relatives and listened to their attempts to utter words of welcome. He patted his stalwart brother on the back and affectionately called him "Sandy." Some of the more active of the *Parthia's* passengers had climbed in the rigging and were shouting "Give us Melville." Several held aloft bottles of champagne. Engineer Melville stepped out of the pilot-house and encountered Capt. Wotton, the aged and grief-stricken father-in-law of the late Lieut. De Long. Capt. Wotton grasped the engineer's hands and, after saying something in an undertone, wept like a child. Melville steadied himself against the pilot-house, and, covering his face with his brawny hands, seemed thoroughly overcome with emotion. Tears filled the eyes of all who witnessed this scene, and among the spectators were many of the *Parthia's* passengers. When they had dried their eyes some one on the steamship proposed three cheers for Melville, and the response was enthusiastic and emphatic.

A man over 6 feet in height, a perfect athlete in form, with dark hair closely cut, and a brown mustache, was Lieut. Robert M. Berry, of the burned Arctic exploring vessel *Rodgers*. Lieut. Berry's parting from those on the steamship was of the most affectionate kind, several of the lady passengers kissing him and the men on the deck cheering him lustily when he descended to the tug. His welcome there was as sincere and demonstrative as his parting had been. Meanwhile the steamship and tug were moving at a good rate of speed toward Quarantine. The Navy officers had not been waiting

their spare moments. Bottles of champagne were opened in the pilot house wherewith the family and friends of Melville were to drink his health, and Paymaster Skelding passed some of the beverage up to those on the *Parthia*, where it was hastily made way with and the bottles were smashed upon the deck of the tug by way of a parting favor.

"Engineer Melville," said Lieutenant Jacques, as he stepped into the pilot house and lifted a glass of champagne as far toward heaven as prudence would permit, "I have the honor to extend you a hearty welcome on behalf of the Secretary of the Navy, and the commander and officers of this station."

The returned explorer bowed his thanks, and added that such a reception was more than he had looked for.

"I thank the boys and the Navy," said he; to which some one responded that the Navy was proud of him, and then they clinked all their glasses to his and drank his health.

A scene of a different kind was soon to follow. Poor Captain Watton stood on the deck outside the pilot house, and he and Melville met again. The Captain asked him something about De Long.

"My God!" cried Melville, bursting into tears and grasping Captain Watton's hand, "you have lost a son and a friend. They may say what they like, but I assure you for Melville that he has lost a friend."

Nindermann and Noros, the seamen who were with Melville, seemed anxious to escape observation. Nindermann is under the medium height. He is strong and rugged. His face was bronzed by exposure, and he wears a long sandy mustache. He wore a dark suit of clothing and a black slouch hat. He is a German. Melville and Noros are both Americans. When Nindermann stepped into the pilot house of the *Catalpa* he met his betrothed for the first time after his long and terrible absence from this country. The meeting was very affecting. They sat in a corner, and as they wept they whispered to each other. Lieut. Jacques had requested the naval officers and other persons not relatives of either Engineer Melville and Nindermann not to disturb the quiet of the pilot house at this time, and the Lieutenant's request was most cheerfully acceded to. No relative of Noros was on board the *Catalpa*. Noros is a young man of medium height, somewhat fleshy, wears a sandy mustache, and has blue eyes. He wore dark clothing and a black derby hat. He looked like a young New Yorker prepared to enjoy a day at Coney Island. He was quiet and modest in demeanor.

At 3 o'clock the lines were cast off, and the steam-yacht *Ocean Gem* was signalled to approach. When the yacht neared the tug Engineer Melville recognized several old friends among the naval officers, and lustily called their names. A small boat was lowered, and Melville was taken from the tug to the yacht. Then Nindermann and Noros and the reporters were transferred to the same vessel. In the saloon a lunch had been spread, and bottles of champagne were quickly opened. Standing on the deck of the yacht, Alderman McClave, on behalf of the New York Board of Aldermen, welcomed Engineer Melville and Nindermann and Noros to this city. The Alderman feelingly referred to the hardships endured by the officers and crew of the *Jeannette*, and to the terrible ending of brave men's lives. He informed Melville that the Board of Aldermen had set apart the Governor's Room in the City Hall, so that he, with Nindermann and Noros, might be welcomed by the citizens generally. The Alderman paid a glowing tribute to Melville for the bravery displayed by him in undertaking the search for Lieut. De Long's party.

Tears trickled down the face of the engineer as he listened to the Alderman's words, and when he attempted a reply he stammered and hesitated. Then he seemed to recover courage, and he said in a bold way that he was a New York boy, one who had been brought up in the public schools of this city. He felt that he had a right to say that he and his companions had done their duty. He had been in the Government service for 22 years, and had stood many kicks and hard knocks. When he paused and said with much feeling: "And I would have stood by my friends if they had stood by me." He suddenly checked himself at this point, and Col. Church, on behalf of the Citizens' Committee, welcomed him and his companions to this city, and invited them to a banquet in their honor at Delmonico's. Mr. Hall said to Melville, "Come, let us take a drink." Melville laughed as he replied, "Gentlemen, I am something of a missionary. Every time I take a drink of American whiskey I feel that I am helping to pay the national debt." Capt. Nicholas Dand, of the *Ocean Gem*, ran his vessel near the Navy-yard tug, and Melville's sister and Miss Neumann were taken from the tug to the yacht. Melville called to his brother on the tug, saying, "Sandy, you stay where you are and look after the girls."

On the *Ocean Gem* the reporters besieged Mr. Melville with enquiries. When asked whether he desired to communicate with the public upon any point of special interest he said, "No, not at this time. The whole matter, the condition of the *Jeannette*, the trip, and the results is to be investigated by a naval court of inquiry, and I am not allowed to say anything until examined by that court. Then everything will be made plain, and—" Here a naval officer interrupted him with, "You know, of course, that Congress has appointed a special committee to investigate the matter?" "Yes," answered Melville, "and—" At this point some of his friends began to shout, "Here, Melville, come here." "Don't you say anything." "You've said quite enough," and one of the committee seized him by the coat-collar and hastily withdrew him from the society of the representatives of the newspapers. These gentlemen protested that they had no desire to seek information which should not be given to a court or committee of investigation.

Afterward Melville said to the reporters that he had no intention of being rude, but that he was about to say when taken from their society that he had determined

to make no statement concerning the *Jeannette* until an official investigation was made. He had nothing to say concerning Lieut. Danenhower or anybody else at this time. He was satisfied that he had done his duty. At 4 o'clock the yacht reached the foot of West Twenty-third street. There a file of marines on the pier saluted Melville, and he and his party were taken to their rooms in the Hoffman House.

A delegation from Philadelphia, consisting of Commander F. Rodgers, United States Navy; Pay Director J. M. Russell, United States Navy; Chief Engineer S. D. Hibbert and Mr. Joel Cooke, waited on the *Jeannette* survivors. Commander Rodgers made a speech of welcome and congratulation on their safe return and tendered them the hospitality of Philadelphia in the name of the committee of citizens they represented. The delegation then presented the formal invitation for tomorrow (Friday), and announced that they would meet Lieutenant Melville on the afternoon of that day and take him with Nindermann and Norton to Philadelphia by a special train, leaving New York at half-past three o'clock. Lieutenant Melville, in accepting the invitation, briefly expressed his thanks and asked to be excused from making a speech. Commander Berry and Nindermann and Noros spent the evening in calling upon friends in the city. Lieut. Melville, after dining at the hotel, retired for the night at about eight o'clock.

Thursday afternoon, at three o'clock, in accordance with an invitation extended on behalf of the municipal authorities, Melville and his companions will hold a public reception in the Governor's Room, at City Hall.

On Thursday, Sept. 14, a public reception was given for an hour in the City Hall, which was attended by vast crowds, and about two thousand persons shook the hands of Chief Engineer Melville and Noros, Nindermann being absent. The greeting between Melville and Chief Engineer Danby was especially warm and affectionate.

The dinner at Delmonico's on Thursday evening proved exceedingly pleasant. At 8 p. m. the company marched into the large ball room on the second floor, which had been profusely trimmed with flags. The walls bore shields surrounded with small flags and large flags were draped behind the table where the chairman and guest of the evening sat. In front of Engineer Melville was a circular plaque bordered with silver flowers and foliage and showing in relief a part of the Arctic Ocean and the land about the mouth of the Lena River. Large bouquets were placed in the centre of each table and on two of them were pyramids bearing the letter "M," and also the names of the following Arctic explorers: Ross, Franklin, Parry, McClintock, Wrangell, Hall, Hayes, Kane, Payer, Weyprecht, Nares, De Long, Daenhower, Kipp, Melville and Collins. Five tables were ranged lengthwise in the room, and a sixth, for the speakers, at the head of the others on a raised platform. At this were seated Judge John R. Brady, who presided, and on his right hand Engineer Melville, ex-Mayor W. H. Wickham, Rufus Hatch, Captain L. A. Kimberly, U. S. N., and Chief Engineer B. F. Isherwood, U. S. N. At the chairman's left were Mayor Grace, Senator C. W. Jones, of Florida, and Col. William C. Church. Places were also reserved at this table for Russell Sage and Lieutenant Berry, but they were not present. Perry Belmont, W. E. Robinson, S. S. Cox, General Anson G. McCook and General Daniel E. Sickles were selected to preside at the other tables, but the last three named were not present. Gen. Sickles sending his regrets in a letter received by Col. Church while at the table. The time of year prevented the attendance of many who were invited, as they were out of the city. Nevertheless about 150 persons sat down at the tables. Many of the guests were introduced to Engineer Melville and his companions in the parlors before the dinner was served. At 10 p. m., after the tables had been cleared, Judge Brady rapped for order, and said:

We have met here to honor an American, who, I am not sorry to say, was born in the City of New York. [Applause.] We have met to do honor to a man who has distinguished the American name in the Arctic regions, one of the gallant band who risked their lives in the attempt to further the cause of science. Our guest has certainly shown us by his virtue and heroic efforts that he has all the elements of heroism that should make us proud of him as an American citizen. [Applause.] But while the National heart throbs with pleasure, and his name is as dear and familiar throughout the land as household words, I would turn your minds to the unfortunate comrades whose lives were lost in the same enterprise. I ask you for one moment to turn your thoughts to them and to drink to their memory, standing in silence. And now, turning to the living, I propose in the enthusiastic manner that distinguishes old New York nine cheers for Engineer Melville. [Tremendous applause and cries of "Melville!"]

Mr. Melville rose slowly and said: Gentlemen, in behalf of myself and my two comrades I will say only a word. In the presence of this concourse of so many eminent men I would prefer to say nothing. But for my comrades I will say that we tried to do our whole duty, and any one who would try to do less would be no man at all. [Applause.]

The chairman then read letters from S. S. Cox, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling. Mayor Grace being called upon made a very appropriate address, provoking applause when he said, "You, sir, and all your crew, from the gallant leader to the humblest seaman, have shown by their fidelity to duty that the American Navy, though wanting in iron hulls, still had hearts of gold."

Chief Engineer Isherwood then said that the members of Engineer Melville's corps felt no astonishment at hearing of Melville's exploits. What he did was precisely what they expected of him as a thorough trained engineer. The conquests of modern progress, he declared, are those of engineering—not in the narrow technical sense, but as indicative of scientific skill and labor.

Senator Jones, of Florida, spoke of the suffering of the crew and its lesson upon the world. Many other short addresses were made.



Those officers of the Army and Navy who were present at the banquet warmly congratulated Melville and his companions.

A meeting of a number of prominent citizens of Washington and naval officers will be held at the Ebbitt House Saturday evening, Sept. 16, to make proper arrangements for the reception of Chief Engineer Melville and his party upon their arrival in Washington.

#### THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.

It appears that in 1881 there were in the Egyptian army only six regiments of infantry, 9,000 men; two regiments of cavalry, 1,000; one regiment of field artillery, 600; one regiment of coast artillery, 700—total, 11,300. Even this was only on paper, for the real effective was not greater than 9,000 men. Again, such soldiers as they possessed, instead of being youths training as a nucleus for old soldiers to gather upon, were the old soldiers themselves who had been recalled for the purpose. It may therefore be said confidently that, while the old army of Ismail's palmy days had been destroyed, the new organization had not even commenced to work. The rebellion of the army occurs, therefore, at a time when it is less formidable than almost at any other point of its history. On the other hand, it is more than abundantly supplied with arms. Whatever faults Ismail committed, he certainly did not neglect the provision of the requisite material for the army. The infantry has a very large number of Remington rifles—many more than they can possibly require for the campaign; and the artillery are supposed to possess about 500 Krupp field guns of the same pattern as that used by the Germans during the war of 1870-71. These guns are slightly inferior in power to the ordinary muzzle-loaders of the English service, and very much inferior to the 13-pounders, some specimens of which have been sent out. It will probably be found that this great number of guns, so far from assisting Arabi, will hamper him greatly, and be of very little use, since he has but few trained gunners. Thus, when we come to estimate the real resources of Arabi, we find that he had to commence with but a small army—say, at the most, 15,000 men. From the remains of the old army of Ismail he has no doubt been able to draw a considerable number of men who have had some training, but he has for them neither officers nor non-commissioned officers. He has an immense number of field guns and rifles, which will become the prey of the victor. His officers are not sufficient in number nor well trained, and the bulk of his army is therefore composed of inefficient troops. Against a steady soldiery provided with arms of precision the Bedouins will be of very little use. He has unlimited supplies of excellent workmen, who are especially competent to erect field works. We may therefore expect to see him erecting intrenchments everywhere, and making them bristle with artillery. But it is unlikely he will be able to take the field in any formidable strength, nor will he even be able to make full use of his defensive works on account of the lack of artillerymen. All this fully accounts for his fortifications at Kafrawar and the weakness of his operations in other directions. If he can hold out till the Nile is high he may yet give us some trouble.—*United Service Gazette.*

The negroes of Arabi's army are described in *Politischer Correspondenz*: The negroes are slaves from the Sudan, gathered from various parts, put into the army when Ismail Pasha made the treaty with England to abolish slavery. To these negroes the Khedive is an impersonal being, and they attach themselves to their officers, from whom they would not be easily seduced. They are savage who do not fear death, although they are somewhat effeminated by the life in Cairo. When the officers desire that the negroes should accomplish some movement they provide them lavishly with busa, a kind of beer, and thus intoxicated the negroes would equally kill the Khedive while invoking his name, or allow themselves to be hewn to pieces for his sake, according to the orders they received. They are all married, and their wives, who have great influence over them, follow them to the field. They know no discipline, and would, should their wives be in danger, disobey all orders.

There is little doubt that Arabi Pasha has obtained the co-operation of an officer, if not of officers, trained in a western army. One authority declares them to be Italians, a second Germans, while a third gives to America the credit of their nationality.

Telegraphing on Sunday, an Alexandria correspondent thus describes the landing of the Guards: "The Scots and Grenadier Guards, headed by the Duke of Connaught, marched from the harbor through the city, and the spectacle produced an immense effect upon the natives. The two battalions were paraded on the quays in front of the ships at 4 o'clock, in presence of a brilliant group of naval and military officers. Sir John Aclay addressed a few words to the officers, and the troops then marched off, headed by the band of the 49th, amidst the cheers of the crew of the *Orient*. The men were in high spirits, bronzed by the sun and sea air, and in their war kits looked a very different body to the tightly belted Guardsmen of Hyde Park. They were indeed a grand body of burly, stalwart men, fit to go anywhere and do anything. With a quick swinging pace the regiments marched up the Rue Sours, the principal scene of the massacre of June 11. From the back streets groups of ragged, scowling Arabs of the lowest class gathered at the corners of the bye streets. At first they appeared to view the scene with sullen indifference, but as company after company strode past they were unable to conceal their feelings of astonishment. I overheard one man ask his neighbor, in an awe-stricken voice, how many thousands of them were coming. To which the other piously replied, 'Allah only knows.' While another ejaculated, 'All is lost; Islamism is overthrown.' The troops on their part were no less surprised at these slim, swarthy little Egyptians than the latter were at them. 'If Arabi's soldiers are

no bigger than these chaps we ought to make short work of them,' was the tenor of their remarks on the first look at the Egyptians. In the Grand Square a large crowd, formed of representatives of every race in Southern Europe, was gathered. The admiration was not unmixed with envy, and the fact that England had really undertaken, single-handed, to conquer Egypt for the Khedive seemed for the first time to be impressed upon many of them. A Greek remarked, in a tone of astonishment, 'Why, the English really have soldiers, as well as ships and money!' While one of the Khedive's officers, standing near, exclaimed enthusiastically, 'What, does that dog Arabi think that he can fight such soldiers as these?' In the square the battalions separated, the Scots Fusiliers going to Ramleh station, while the Grenadiers marched to Moharrum Bey. The motley, swarthy crowd, the two lines of Guardsmen towering above them by a full head, the newly-erected booths under the trees in the foreground, and the piles of bleached ruins rising behind them, made up a scene which was almost unique in its singularity."

The following is told of English camp experiences in Egypt: The officers were at mess, and it was observed that a subaltern had "stopped" the career of what the others supposed to be a bottle of some kind of condiment. Pressed, the young officer passed the bottle without a word, and speculation as to its nature ran high. One recognized in its odor a well remembered pepper of Upper India, another the flavor of a particularly fine description of dry curry prepared by Gunter. The officers generally sniffed or tasted; the bottle went round, and when it once more reached the young lieutenant he was asked for the name of his condiment. With a sly twinkle in his eye he announced that the bottle contained carbolic-permanganate snuff, and that he had used it to keep the last of the ten plagues away from his plate. Tableau!

The rumor that the Arabs are intrenching at Heliopolis, a few miles east of Cairo, the Springfield *Republican* says, "suggests the possibility of a very striking coincidence. It would certainly be a singular instance of 'history repeating itself' were the fate of Egypt to be a second time decided upon the same field that witnessed the final overthrow of the mamlukes by Napoleon Bonaparte, who on that occasion encouraged his soldiers with the now well-known apostrophe, 'From the summit of yonder pyramids forty centuries are watching you.' The battle, though fought against overwhelming odds, was not doubtful for a moment. The mamlukes dashed themselves against the serried squares of French infantry, flung their discharged pistols in the faces of the grenadiers, and tried to wrench away the bayonets with their bare hands, while even the wounded dragged themselves along the ground to hack with their short swords at the limbs of the soldiers. But all their efforts were in vain. The rolling fire of the French thinned their ranks, and at length the whole Egyptian army gave way. The bulk of the fugitives fled toward Cairo, and perished by hundreds in the waters of the Nile, many of the corpses being afterward fished up and rifled by the French conquerors. This victory gave Napoleon his Oriental nickname of 'Sultan-el-Kebir' (King of Fire). It is a striking proof of the admiration of the Eastern races for strength in any form that not a few of the mamlukes who survived the battle were to be found later on in the ranks of the French Imperial Guard, one of them, Rustam, actually becoming Napoleon's most trusted servant."

The New York *Puck* has these "side-splitters" from its "esteemed and soporific contemporary, the *London Punch*."

Why is Arabi Pasha like a filibuster? Because he is sure to come to grief in the desert.\*

Why was the refusal of the Porte to permit shipments of mules from Syria to Egypt like the pickle eaten yesterday by the Sovereign of Turkey? Because it was insulter†.

Why were the mules unlike the British authorities who bombarded Alexandria before troops arrived? Because \*\*\*.

The London *World* says of Gen. Wolseley: "As a leader in the field he has always elicited high praise. His evenness of temper, his cool, calm courage under fire, his fertility of resource when actual y in contact with the enemy, have been testified to by many. Yet all these excellent, and more or less indispensable traits, are overshadowed by the great gift of having been born under a lucky star. It is impossible to over-estimate the value of good fortune in war, where a single evil chance, a word misunderstood, a miscarried letter, a swollen torrent, a mistaken road, may mar the finest combinations and overwhelm the most skillful general with irreparable disaster and ruin. Wolseley is one of the few who can say that the fates fight generally on his side."

\* Arabi Pasha will be thrashed by British troops in the desert (see map) between the Canal and Cairo. A filibuster is eaten, and thus comes to grief in the desert after dinner.

† The refusal was insulting. The pickle having been eaten by the Sultan was necessarily in (or inside of) the Sultan.

‡ The answer to this was apparently lost in the mails. We regret this the more, because we are unable to furnish any logical answer ourselves.

A letter from Lima, dated Aug. 10, says: "A fight occurred last week at Chiclayo between a few Chilian infantry and some of the Montoneros, in which the latter were defeated. At last accounts the slop-of-war *Angamos* was lying off Tambo de Mora, where an encounter took place on the night of the 28th of July, with her guns shotted and trained on the town. In anticipation of the destruction, all the foreign residents had fled from the neighborhood."

The budget of the German Empire for the current period shows a sum needed as follows: The military pensions fund, £500,000; £18,700,000 for the army, £1,800,000 for the navy, and £2,000,000 for the pension fund.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

Newport, Sept. 15.

Gen. Crawford, U. S. A., is at the Ocean House. Engineer Henry S. Craven, U. S. N., who has been ordered to duty at Coasters' Harbor Island, for the purpose of arranging for the work at that place, has arrived here. Col. Barlow, U. S. A., in temporary charge of General Warren's office, has returned to Newport. Ensign F. W. Tappan, U. S. N., and G. G. Greenough, U. S. A., are at the Aquidneck House. The training ship *New Hampshire* has gone into winter quarters at Coasters' Harbor Island. Capt. D. O. Poole, U. S. A., is at the Aquidneck House. Battery G, of the 4th U. S. Artillery, stationed at Fort Warren, is expected at Fort Adams for duty at that place. Mrs. Capt. T. O. Selfridge entertained a large party of friends at her residence on Goat Island, Wednesday. The well known reader, Mr. Sidney Woollett, was present, and entertained the company with some choice poetic readings. Attorney General Brewster and Gen. B. Carr, the Secretary of State for New York, are among the arrivals at this place. Commissary Sergeant Zimmermann is suffering from the inhaling of fire at Fort Adams, which he succeeded in extinguishing before it had made much headway. The training ships are expected the latter part of the present month. Sergeant Patrick Gorman, of the U. S. Marine Corps, has been transferred from the Boston Barracks to the U. S. training ship *New Hampshire*. Lieut. H. A. Springett, U. S. A., has gone to Fort Preble, Maine, on Court-martial duty. Lieut. J. W. Graydon, U. S. N., and Lieut. Leach, U. S. N., both of whom are on waiting orders, are with their families at this place. Lieut. Commander A. G. Caldwell, U. S. N., retires from the torpedo station with the good wishes of all who have had business or social relations with him. A more popular or conscientious officer has not been stationed here for a long time. His services at the torpedo station will never be forgotten. Benjamin Alvord, Jr., U. S. A., is at the Aquidneck House. The General Warren fund will be increased to about \$10,000 before the close of the fashionable season. Newport's Rifle Association is making a good record. Owing to the death of her son, Mrs. General G. W. Cullum has not been seen in society during the present season. Mrs. Cullum, it will be remembered, was the widow of the late General Halleck. Her son, Mr. H. W. Halleck, was her idol, and in his death she has received a blow from which she will never recover. General Cullum's villa is located near Bailey's Beach.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. E. G. asks: 1. I am a discharged soldier. Who should I write to to secure 100 acres of Government land? 2. Are all discharged soldiers entitled to Government land, whether they served during the rebellion or after? 3. Are home guards who served during the late war in California entitled to Government lands? 4. A private in a Western regiment lost his discharge, but holds his colonel's certificate. Will that suffice to procure him Government land? Ans.—1. Write to the Land Agent of the district where you wish to locate and he will furnish you, free of charge, plats of townships open to settlement. 2. The law in regard to ex-soldiers and sailors is as follows: A soldier having served in the Army or Navy during the War of the Rebellion for over ninety days can obtain 100 acres of any of the public lands by filing himself, or by an attorney, a declaratory statement and within six months thereafter filing his affidavit and application, commencing settlement and cultivating, and continuing the same for five years, less the time he served in the Army or Navy. His widow can take advantage of the above. In case of his death in the Army his term of enlistment is deducted. 3. Home guards who served ninety days during the war are entitled to the benefits of the above act, providing they were mustered into the service of the United States. 4. A duplicate discharge may be obtained on application to the Adjutant-General of the Army, if the man served during the war. The colonel's certificate of discharge would, however, doubtless suffice to establish the claim. If you write to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, he will send you a book containing all directions.

MILITIAMAN, A. T., asks: 1. Is there any work published by an American writer similar in its scope and purpose to Sir G. Wolseley's "Hand-Book for Field Service"? 2. Does Laidley's "Rifle Firing" contain the latest authoritative instructions on that subject? A. S.—1. Wilhelm's Military Pocket Book, \$2. It does, with certain slight modifications made by General Orders.

J. D. H. writes: 1. When will there be a vacancy in the 11th district of New York at the Naval Academy at Annapolis? 2. When will there be a vacancy in the same district at West Point? 3. Is there any distinction between cadet midshipman and cadet-engineer, now that the Naval Appropriation bill has passed. Ans.—1. 1884. 2. June, 1885. 3. There is none. The act of August 5 abolishes the two grades and provides that all undergraduates of the Academy shall be known as Naval cadets.

K. B. asks: 1. Will you please inform me if the Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, of Philadelphia, will have an appointment for the Naval Academy this coming examination? 2. Let me know also how often a Congressman has an appointment to it? Ans.—1. There will be no vacancy in his district until 1884. 2. Every six years.

S. S. asks: 1. When the drill programme distinctly states that the drill will be in accordance with "Upson's Revised Tactics," can an officer (time being a paramount consideration) give the command, "Dismount and mount piece and carriage," in place of the eight commands necessary according to the Tactics? 2. Can a gun detachment execute eight distinct movements by one command? 3. Can the time ever come in war when a piece and carriage must be dismounted to be at once mounted again, and the officer see in the beginning that such will be the case, so as to give the command as in question No. 1? 4. If this cannot occur, of what use to give such a command, simply to make time in a competitive drill? 5. The Academy Cadets, who gained first place at Indianapolis, at the command "Dismount carriage," only let the wheels fall out far enough for the ends of the axle to touch the lower part of the hub, when the officer gave the command "Mount carriage." Was that proper? As even at this late date a great deal of feeling is manifested at the decision of the judges at Indianapolis, you will very much oblige by an early answer to the above questions. Ans.—1. No. Under a literal construction of the Tactics, the commands might be abbreviated to four, viz.: 1. Dismount the piece. 2. Dismount the carriage. 3. Mount the carriage. 4. Mount the piece, as caissons are sometimes mounted and dismounted, omitting the preparatory command. 2. Possibly, but there is no authority for such wholesale abbreviation of commands. 3. Not likely to occur, and such a command as would be apt to lead to very imperfect execution of the first part of the manoeuvre. 4. Yes. 5. No. Tactics prescribe that "the parts should be lowered to the ground." Under a proper system of working, deductions would be made from the maximum for improper or ill-timed commands or imperfect execution, unless time of execution was the only consideration involved.

SOLDIER asks: Are hospital attendants in the Army extra duty or daily duty men? Ans.—Extra duty men, usually.



## TESTIMONIALS AND "TAFKY."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

At the present time there is hardly any person too insignificant or degenerated to become the recipient of a testimonial. The members of the Tweed ring, the salary grabbers, the Credit-Mobilier coterie, and the Star Route thieves, have each and all in fulsome terms of adulation been accorded testimonials of esteem by their admiring satellites. The fact that your columns are sometimes burdened with accounts of "voluntary testimonials," accompanied by superlative "gush" in the shape of accompanying resolutions or letters of presentation, shows that this modern weakness exists in the Army; but to a smaller extent probably than in any other community. It can point with pride to the reply of its greatest of generals, the lamented Geo. H. Thomas, to the committee who wished to present him with "a house and a purse," and it can also wish that all its generals had been endowed with an equal sense of modesty and propriety.

One of the instances of "gush" accompanied by a testimonial, that a small fraction of the Army was some years ago led into, was bestowed upon a prominent caricaturist. The subscribers must have appreciated the wisdom of their "gush" when they lately noted themselves classed by their beneficiary as "a breed of puppies supported by the U. S." Bravery and battle of any kind are undoubtedly as foreign to his principles and practice as gratitude; and his patriotism must be as wanting as his valor, when we remember that the nearest it ever brought him to the gallant hosts that a score of years ago did battle for their country's life, was, to sketch, for pay, a design for a monument to its departed heroes.

VENDIX.

[We do not understand that the gentlemen who contributed to the testimonial to Mr. Thomas Nast, which seems to be referred to in the last paragraph of this letter, expected to put that gentleman under bonds never to say anything but good of the Army. He had shown himself then, as he has since, to be a warm friend and earnest admirer of the military and naval services. He did not approve of the fight which recently occurred between two cadets at the Military Academy, and satirized it in the way he usually does what he disapproves of. The picture in *Harpers Weekly*, alluded to by our correspondent, is open to criticism on the score of good taste, but it offers no evidence of ill will toward the service. We presume the gentleman who writes this letter presents his account monthly to the paymaster for services rendered as an officer; why, then, should he object to Mr. Nast's asking pay for service he may render in the line of his profession? He lives by his pencil as our correspondent does by his sword, and it is wholly illogical and unjust to demand that he should hold his professional services at all times at the beck and call of the Army and Navy because some members of these services chose at one time to present him with an unsolicited testimonial. As a matter of fact, Mr. Nast never did receive pay for the designs he drew for a monument at West Point, and is out of pocket \$150, as we chance to know, for money expended on the draughtsmen employed in putting his sketches into proper shape for presentation.]

## POLITICAL INFLUENCE IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Gen. Sherman's rebuke administered to Col. Taylor only hits one way. The General confines his criticisms to the officer for seeking outside influence to avoid a compliance with orders. How about those Army officers, and they are not a few, holding sinecures obtained for them solely by political influence? If the General will only go for them, hunt them out, and make them do some regimental duty, the Army as a whole will be his everlasting debtor.

Yours, ANTI-INFLUENCE.

"Anti-Influence" is referred to an editorial statement as to what Gen. Sherman is doing, which appeared last week.

## CONSPIRACIES PRECEDING THE REBELLION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In a recent monograph by Col. T. M. Anderson, U. S. A., styled "Conspiracies Preceding the Rebellion," in which he gives with many excellent details an account of Major Robert Anderson's operations at Fort Sumter, he repeatedly refers to General Truman Seymour as second in command to Major Anderson. I am somewhat surprised at this, as I held the position referred to, with the full concurrence of Major Anderson and every officer of the garrison, including Captain Seymour, who never at any time raised the point that he was entitled to assume command over me. The date of my commission was senior to his. I presided over all reviews and parades, and marched the command out of the work when it was evacuated.

Yours truly, ANNE DOUBLEDAY,  
Bvt. Maj.-Gen., U. S. Army.  
MENDHAM, N. J., Sept. 7, 1889.

## THE ARMY NOT TO BE BEATEN.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO,  
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 3, 1889.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The New York Herald, of Aug. 19, in an article on the selection of "America's Team," says that "Mr. Adler's score of 95 out of a possible 105 is almost unprecedented."

On Aug. 30, during the practice preliminary to the contest for places on the Division of the Pacific Team, Private W. Moore, Co. A, 2d Infantry, made the following score: 200 yards—4, 5, 5, 3, 3, 5; 300 yards—4, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4; 600 yards—5, 5, 4, 5, 5, 5—97 out of 105, which is the best score ever made with a service rifle and service ammunition.

TELLY MCCREA, Capt. 1st Art.,  
Executive Officer Presidio Rifle Range.

## AMERICAN INVENTIONS IN THE EGYPTIAN WAR.

Among the supplies for the British army in Egypt mention is made of driving apparatus, tubing, and pumps for two hundred "Abyssinian wells," by which name American drive wells are known in England, from the circumstance that they were first used in the British army in the Abyssinian war. It is estimated that two hundred wells of the capacity ordered will furnish from two to three million gallons of water a day, and make the army independent of the surface water sources of the country. Seeing that the fresh water canals are largely in the control of Arabi, the success of the invasion may be largely contingent upon the ability which drive wells give of obtaining water anywhere in the desert.

This, however, does not exhaust the indebtedness of the British forces to American inventors. The great war ships of England are supplied with the Brush electric lamps invented at Cleveland; and, as every reader will recall, it was by means of the powerful lights of the fleet that Arabi's attempts to strengthen the forts about Alexandria, under cover of night and contrary to agreement, were detected and frustrated. After the bombardment began the electric lights played a not less important part in directing the movements of the ships at night, in guarding against surprises, and in watching the movements of the enemy on shore.

During the bombardment the most effective service was done by turreted vessels; and the revolving turret is an American invention.

The machine gun, another American invention, has proved an extremely efficient arm for the invading forces. One vessel fired 6,000 pounds of shot from Gatling guns the first day of the bombardment. A handful of marines, with guns of this type, were able to disperse the Alexandrian "looters" and restore order in the afflicted city, where many times their number would have failed without such aid.

In the subsequent skirmishing with Arabi's troops about Alexandria, and later in the capture of Shaluf and other fortified places along the Suez Canal, the same guns on the gunboats and on shore have been in constant use.

It is not so well known that the small arms of the British soldiers are but slightly modified American guns, made with machinery patterned after that developed in the shops of Springfield, Mass. The system of fixed ammunition for small arms also, and the machines by which such cartridges are made, are all of American origin.—*Scientific American*.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A short pamphlet, issued from the press of Young, Lockwood and Co., Buffalo, entitled "War Sketches, from Cedar Mountain to Bull Run, by a Staff Officer," may be called to the attention of those who take an interest in the controversy arising out of Gen. Pope's campaign in Virginia. The author espouses the cause of Gen. Porter.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, publish in a very handsome type, "The Political Conspiracies Preceding the Rebellion, or the True Stories of Sumter and Pickens," by Lieut. Col. Thos. M. Anderson, U. S. A. The monograph is dedicated to the old friends of General Robert Anderson, and will be read both by them and by others with interest. Gen. Doubleday takes exceptions in a letter published elsewhere, to one of the author's statements, which makes Seymour instead of Doubleday, second in command at Sumter.

We also note that Robert Clark and Co., of Cincinnati, publish in pamphlet form Col. Anderson's "War of 1886," already fully commented on in the JOURNAL.

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

## RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED TO —

Oh that I might inspire my song with power,  
To crown thy queenly brows with queenly dower;  
To pour on thee a more than golden shower,  
And fill thy soul with sunshine every hour.

Time breaks at last the lyre's sweetest strings,  
And falls the sweetest note the minstrel sings,  
While riches fly away on falcon wings:  
Love only, to his trust unchanging clings.

Then be my song of whatso'er degree,  
And gifts however bright and fair to see,  
Rare trophies perill won by land and sea,  
Yet Love my chiefest offering shall be.

All that the flower of Love may yield is thine,  
From tender bud to clusters on the vine,  
With colors rich as rubies from the mine,  
And odors mounting to the soul like wine.

O'er all Love's treasures hold thy sovereign sway,  
Taste them or spill them, keep or cast away  
By night or day time, hasten or delay,  
Temple them, cull them, go thy own sweet way.

PRIZE DRILL AT BALTIMORE.—The annual Oriole celebration at Baltimore began Sept. 12, the day being the 68th anniversary of the Battle of North Point, and was more than usually successful. The events of the day were the dedication of a monument in Entaw place to Col. Geo. Armistead, who commanded at Fort Mifflin during the bombardment of the British fleet; and a military parade of visiting and citizen soldiers, Union veterans, fire companies, and other organizations. The competition drill took place at Druid Hill Park. The judges were Col. Wm. A. Bancroft, 5th Massachusetts regiment, and Capt. F. B. Hamilton and J. Gales Ramsey, 2d U. S. Artillery. The contesting companies were: Co. A, 5th Maryland regiment; Hagerstown, Md., Light Infantry; Co. A, Scranton, Penn., Guards; Band Guards, Md., and the Washington Light Infantry. The drill occupied over two and a quarter hours and embraced the manual in open and close order, firing, marching, and wheeling in company front, platoon front, by sections of fours, and in file. Fully 15,000 persons witnessed the drill. The first prize, \$1,250, was awarded to the Washington Light Infantry, Col. W. G. Moore; the second, \$500, to the Scranton City Guards, and the third, \$250, to Co. A, 5th Maryland regiment.

Sept. 13, the celebration commenced with a procession of tugboats down the harbor. As the convoy passed Fort Mifflin it was saluted with a salvo of artillery.

## THE STATE TROOPS.

## THE FALL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE tenth annual meeting of the National Rifle Association, which this year is of unusual interest, as it includes the great International Military Match between the American and British Teams of Riflemen, began on Tuesday, September 12. After the heavy rain storm on the preceding days, the sky brightened up early in the morning of the initial day, and the result was cool, bright, and delicious weather. But this sunny day was not as favorable a one to the shooters as might be imagined by the uninitiated, for although the sun was not sufficiently hot to cause any extensive evaporation of the thoroughly soaked ground, yet the wind blew sufficiently strong to be very uncomfortable, particularly at the off hand ranges, interfering materially with the "holding" powers of the riflemen; while its direction (varying between the ten and eleven portions of the dial) was such as to cause the smoke to be blown back into the shooter's faces in a very annoying manner. The sunny weather had brought out respectable attendance, who, however, made little allowance for the fact that the unfavorable weather of the previous days had greatly interfered with the employees in completing the preliminary arrangements on the range, and considerable dissatisfaction was the result at the delay in making the entries, the management of course becoming the recipient of some uncomplimentary comments. There was quite a variety of uniforms on the ranges, and conspicuous amongst these were those of the scarlet clad Britishers, who turned out at an early hour and took a lively hand in the contests on the programme, making it very hot for their opponents in all the matches in which they participated. There was some further growling at the management of the matches on account of delay in issuing of the tickets and the slowness in which returns came in.

The first match shot was the Judd match, with the following conditions: Open to all comers. Weapon, any military rifle; distance, 200 yards; position, standing; rounds, seven; entrance fee, \$1 each; re-entries allowed, but only the highest scores to count. 1st prize a six and a half Pistolet Grip Ballard Rifle, offered by the Marlin Firearms Co., of New Haven, Conn., through Messrs. Schoverling, Daly and Gates, N. Y.; value, \$70. 2d prize, a Life Membership N. R. A., transferable, and cash \$25, \$50; 3d prize, cash \$30; 4th prize, cash \$25; 5th prize, cash \$20. 6th prize, cash \$15; 7th prize, cash \$10; 8th to 12th each, cash \$10, 13th to 20th each, cash \$5, \$35; 30th to 50th each, cash \$3, \$63. Total, \$418.

There were in all 215 entries, including fourteen of the English marksmen, who acquitted themselves entirely in accordance with the record they had already established, two of them, Bates and Godsal, carrying off the leading prizes, and eleven winning minor prizes. The scores under the circumstances, were as a general thing reasonably satisfactory, ranging from 31 to 37, but the English again demonstrated by their proficiency at the short range, supposed to be their weak point, what our riflemen would have to expect from them in the final contest.

The scores are as follows, the twelve best being given in full:

Henry Bates.....	4 5 4 4 4 5 5—31
T. Godsal.....	4 4 4 5 5 4 5—31
S. A. Day.....	4 4 5 5 4 4—31
W. M. Farrow.....	5 4 4 5 5 4—31
G. E. Albee.....	4 5 5 5 5 4—31
S. Oliver.....	4 5 4 4 4 5—30
C. A. Bennett.....	4 4 4 5 5 4—30
G. Doyle.....	4 4 4 5 5 4—30
W. J. Underwood, Jr.....	5 4 5 4 4 4—30
J. A. Fairbanks.....	4 5 5 4 4 4—30
J. M. Lancaster.....	3 4 5 4 4 5—30
J. Blatter.....	5 5 3 4 4 4—30

D. E. Goodear, 30; J. L. Price, 30; C. W. Hinman, 29; T. J. Dolan, 29; W. R. Hussey, 29; G. W. Patterson, 29; T. J. Dolan, 29; W. R. Bestwick, 29; H. T. Lockwood, 29; George Pearce, 29; E. P. Howard, 29; John W. Dods, 29; Wm. Caldwell, 29; Wm. Burroughs, 29; J. H. Stack, 29; C. W. Davis, 28; I. R. Denham, 28; C. Van Orden, 28; C. H. Eagle, 28; W. E. Fitch, 28; R. McVittie, 28; G. A. Lewis, 28; H. P. Wortfield, 28; W. W. Youngs, 28; G. H. Wolcott, 28; J. L. Paulding, 28; W. J. Reinock, 28; T. Laing, Jr., 28; H. F. Hodges, 28; H. Mellish, 28; Private Byrne, 28; W. T. Mills, 28; H. Bacheider, 28; A. P. Humphrey, 28; H. Manderson, Jr., 27; J. Heap, 27; M. Doolan, 27; Col. Williams, 27, and A. Donner, 27.

The next contest was the first stage of the "Military Championship Match of the United States of America," Open to all members of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps and the National Guard in uniform. Distances, 200, 500, and 600 yards; rounds, seven at each distance; weapon, any military rifle; position, at 200 yards, standing; at 500 and 600 yards, any. Entrance fee, \$2. 1st prize—cash, \$25; 2d prize—cash, \$15; 3d to 10th, each, cash, \$5—\$40. Total, \$80.

The British could not enter in this, and an opportunity for comparison with the American team, several of which entered, was lost. The match did not create very much interest, and only sixty entries were recorded. Many of the scores made were, however, very creditable, and at the end of the match those of the leading men stood as follows: T. E. Webster, 89; J. M. Pollard, 89; John Smith, 89; Capt. J. L. Price, 87; S. E. Irlam, 86; G. W. Munson, 86; H. T. Lockwood, 85; E. W. Ives, 84; Col. G. E. P. Howard, 84; G. B. Thompson, 83.

The 20th Separate Company, of Binghamton, carried off the embroidered flag in the Military Team Off-hand Match, where the following scores were made: 20th Company: W. W. Youngs, 31; J. M. Congdon, 31; Chas. Van Orden, 29; A. Bevier, 29; C. B. Smith, 28; total, 148; Co. B, U. S. Engineers, 146; Co. C, U. S. Engineers, 146.

The conditions of this match are as follows: 200 yards; open to teams of five men from any of the National Guard, or of the Regular Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, officers, non-com. officers, or privates. Position, standing; teams to use the rifle their company is armed with; seven shot per man. Entrance fee, \$5 each team. 1st prize—An embroidered flag; value \$100. To be won three times before becoming the property of the organization. 2d prize—cash, \$25; 3d prize—cash, \$15. Total, \$140.

The "Seabury Military Team Match" was also contested.











The Chinese government have ordered two torpedo boats of the Vulcan Works, Stettin, the same firm who built for that government before. The two boats are to be sent out to China this year, with the iron-clad corvette *Ling Yuen*, now completing. The Chinese government are also reported to have decided to purchase fish torpedoes of Schwartzkopf, of Kiel, the only establishment making "German" fish torpedoes.

The French army is far from being in a flourishing condition. Marshal Canrobert has again sent in his resignation, as, indeed, he always does after every change of government; Ducrot is dead and Bourbaki is kept on the shelf because of his political opinions. Two generals and several superior officers have asked to be placed *en disponibilité* because they are unable to bear the fatigue of the autumn manoeuvres at Chalons. The Marquis de Gallifet summarily deprived General de Clermont Tonnerre of his command because that gallant officer gave evidence of utter innocence of cavalry manoeuvres, although for two years he had commanded a brigade of dragoons. Three generals declared that they were unable to ride on horseback. The first suffered from some permanent bodily weakness, the second was a martyr to rheumatism, and the third naively declared that, having been mixed up with office routine for the last seven years, he had forgotten how to ride.

An English contemporary thus describes the ironclad train which has proved of such value, under Captain Fisher's able command: "First, a full-sized goods wagon, on which is mounted a 40 pounder Armstrong gun, and which contains the officer in command of the detachment and blue-jackets to work the gun; next, a wagon containing 40 men and a Nordenfiet gun; add, then a third, with 40 men and two Gatling guns. All these wagons are protected by two-inch armor plates and sand bags, and their occupants are comparatively secure from anything but bursting shells. After the third wagon comes the engine, likewise armored, and well covered with sand bags; and behind it follow the requisite number of ironclad wagons, containing the troops destined to go into action. This train proved of the greatest use in the action on Saturday, and it was entirely owing to the magnificent practice of the 40-pounder that Arabi's 9-pounders were rendered innocuous at a very early period of the engagement."

The Royal Laboratory hands at Woolwich are busily engaged, among other things, in preparing a large quantity of cartridges, firing leaden instead of steel bullets, for the Admiralty pattern Nordenfiet machine guns in use in Egypt, the leaden bullet being cheaper than chilled steel, and just as effective against troops in the field. To replace the ammunition already expended, in addition to the practice ammunition of the fleet, the Admiralty have ordered that 350,000 rounds, with steel bullets, be supplied without delay by the Nordenfiet works.

The Turkish government is so anxious to obtain immediate delivery of the 200 Nordenfiet machine guns of various calibres ordered some time ago in England that it has paid in advance the contract price of the guns and ammunition in full, and the agents of the Porte in London are shipping the guns off as fast as they can be delivered from the works. With an amiability which finds its parallel nowhere except in this

country, English officers are assisting Turkey to secure these guns which may speedily be used against them.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says: We have been very pleased, indeed, to notice lately that military officers, active and retired, are gradually putting aside all feelings of false delicacy, and wearing their medals in evening dress. At a dinner party lately, at a private house, there were several decorating guests present, representing the profession of arms, and out of the number three appeared with miniature medals on their breasts. The insignia of Companionship of the Bath, was worn by all of them, and one had the Victoria Cross in addition. This is as it should be.

Calling out the English reserves has revealed the fact that many of them are serving in the Metropolitan Police. The N Division, doing duty in the north-eastern section of London has lost no less than 80 of the best constables, and the G Division follows with 65 men lost to its ranks. The losses of the other divisions range between 40 and 50 each.

From Naples comes a strange report that the Italian despatch vessel *Esploratore*, with a detachment of riflemen on board, had proceeded to Capri in order to intercept an expedition which had started with the intention of burning the body of Garibaldi.

According to the *Politischer Correspondent*, although the Sultan has done much personally to facilitate the task of the German officials in the Ottoman service, they have nevertheless, met with obstacles of different kinds, rendering its accomplishment impossible. M. Wettendorf had from the first to contend against intrigues that completely thwarted his endeavors. M. Gescher, who was a great favorite with the Sultan, was to have resided at the Yildiz Kios, so that his advice might at all times be available. Palace intrigue, however, prevented this plan from being carried out. M. Bertram, who was entrusted with the Customs House reforms, would, it is said, have made a gold mine of it, had it not been for the corruption of the Turkish personnel. The German officers have not been more successful, and have achieved little more than superficial improvement. The contract of the German officials, which was for three years, expires in a few months, and it is doubtful whether it will be renewed.

In a recent number of *Nature*, Professor Daniel Colladon, of Geneva, describes a curious experiment showing the resistance of the air in guns: M. Colladon fully charged with compressed air the hollow iron breech of an air gun, serving as reservoir. Having screwed up the gun he introduced a round lead ball, running freely, but nearly filling the bore; then placing the gun vertical, he seized the upper end and pressed his thumb vigorously on the mouth. The gun was fired by an assistant; the thumb remained in position, and the ball was heard to fall back in the bore. Thereupon, after recharging the breech and with the same ball, he shot the latter at a pine board about 4 inch thick, or a pane of glass, and it passed through. The experiment, M. Colladon says, is without danger, if the operator is sure of the strength of his thumb, if the gun is more than 33 inches long, and if the ball is spherical and nearly fills the gun (in which it must act like a piston.) The least uncertainty in the very vigorous pressure of the thumb and hermetic closure of the gun may entail the loss of a thumb.

The difficulty between Japan and Korea has been arranged. Korea has agreed to pay £500,000 as compensation to Japan, and £50,000 to the relatives of the murdered Japanese subjects.

The seven torpedo boats *Schutz*, *Flink*, *Scharf*, *Tapfer*, *Kuhn*, *Vorwärts*, and *Sicher*, built on the Weser, have arrived from Bremen at Wilhelmshaven, where they have been receiving their armament. The *Schutz*, which has gone to Kiel for her trial trips, attained a speed of 17 to 18 knots, the sea being very rough. It is expected that with the sea smooth, and under greater steam pressure, she will reach 20 knots an hour. The *Scharf* has also undergone a trial trip, under the special supervision of Gen. Stosch, when a speed of 19 knots was attained.

Russia is concentrating a formidable army on the Caucasus. On its present peace-footing the army of the Caucasus consists of 124,327 troops, composed of 83,901 infantry, 21,255 cavalry, 14,885 artillery, and 4286 engineers. The number of officers attached is 2,876 to the infantry, 949 to the cavalry, 512 to the artillery, and 164 to the engineers. The greater part of this force is kept on hand in the Tiflis district, whence it can be directed with ease by railways either upon the Caspian or the Black Sea, or forwards in the direction of Kara and Erzeroum. The position it occupies is thus extremely strong from a strategical point of view, and is enormously more advantageous than that which it held on the outbreak of the war of 1877-78. When hostilities commenced then the railway from the Caspian to Tiflis was not commenced, the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus was dominated by Batoum, and Alexandropol was confronted by the still stronger fortress of Kara. At the cost of over a million sterling Russia has now completed the railway communication between Baku and Poti, thus rendering it possible to move from the central point, Tiflis, the army towards the Caspian or Black Sea; Kara has been conquered and converted into a first-class Russian fortress; and Batoum has not only been improved as a harbor, but a railway has been constructed on the one hand towards the Tiflis-Poti line, and on the other, a macadamised road has been laid down as far as Kara. Strengthened externally, the Caucasus has been rendered more powerful internally by the massacre, or deportation, of all the disaffected classes who took part in the tribal insurrection of 1877. This measure of repression was applied with such thoroughness, not only to the tribes of the Caucasus, but also to the Mussulman population of the conquered Turkish territory (a quarter of a million of which migrated in consequence to Turkey), that the element of disorder has been reduced to a minimum, and could hardly be quickened again into a blaze. Of the 125,000 troops comprising the army of the Caucasus most are Europeans, and in the event of a war the force would be raised at once 300,000 men.

It is said that a new regulation has been published in Russia by which the punishment for "insult to the

#### HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

A Refreshing Drink.

Dr. C. O. FILES, Portland, Me., says: "After perspiring freely, when cold water has utterly failed to satisfy my thirst, it has accomplished the purpose with the most perfect success."

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the mud trade of low cost, short weight, alum or phosphate powders.

Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York.

A copy of the "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook," containing over 700 rare receipts by Prof. Radman, mailed free to Officers' address.

Any Lady or Gentleman can succeed at once. NO STAINS. PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFITS. Cheap Practical Easy. E. & T. ANTHONY & CO.



JOHN HOLLAND,

Mfr of best quality Gold Pens. Specialties "Stub Nibs," Falcons and Pat. Record Pens. Charm Pencils, Fountain Pens, etc. Lists mailed free. 19 WEST 4TH ST., Cincinnati.

### "Visiting Cards"

Engraved Plate and fifty Cards.....\$1 50  
One hundred Cards printed from plate ..... 1 00

### Fine Stationery.

A Monogram and two quires of Paper with Envelopes to match—stamped in colors...\$2 50  
Officers Rank Cards—per hundred with name 2 25  
Grand Army Badge Cards, do. do. do. 1 00

**ROBERT SNEIDER,**  
MANUFACTURING STATIONER,  
ENGRAVER AND PRINTER,  
37 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

### ALLAN RUTHERFORD,

(Late Third Auditor U. S. Treasury, late Captain U. S. Army, and Colonel of Volunteers),  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,  
(Corcoran Building), F. and Fifteenth Streets  
Washington, D. C.

Having been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury for six years, I am thoroughly familiar with the course of business before the Executive Department at Washington. Special attention given to the settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and generally all business before any of the Department, Congress or the Court of Claims. Refers to the Hon. Samuel F. Phillips, Solicitor-General Washington, D. C.; Hon. James G. Blaine, Treasurer of the U. S., Washington, D. C.; General O. Rowland, U. S. Army; Hon. J. H. E. E. E. E. Auditor U. S. Treasury

### KIDNEY-WORT

HAS BEEN PROVED THE SUREST CURE FOR KIDNEY DISEASES.

Does a lame back or a disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use KIDNEY-WORT at once (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action to all the organs.

**Ladies.** For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weakness, KIDNEY-WORT is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.

Neither Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or rosy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price 25c.

KIDNEY-WORT

### The Best Books

FOR POST LIBRARIES & SCHOOLS.

We respectfully invite the attention of Officers in charge of

Post Libraries & Post Schools,

to our unsurpassed facilities for supplying

Standard and Miscellaneous

BOOKS FOR THE LIBRARIES, and all the important

Educational Works & Text-Books

For the Post Schools, at lowest market rates.

Catalogues and quotations furnished on application.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,

Publishers, Booksellers, and Stationers,  
715 & 717 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA.

### GENERAL CARRINGTON'S

"Battle Maps and Charts of the American Revolution,"

New Edition, in Colors.

Furnished by War Department for Post Schools. Mailed to Army Officers, Commissioned and Non-commissioned, including five steel engravings of Washington and forty-one maps, for \$1.00.

A. S. BARNES & CO.,

111 and 113 William Street, New York.



THOMSON & SONS,  
301 Broadway, N. Y.

### STERN BROTHERS,

LEADING HOUSE

DRY GOODS, SUITS,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES REQUIRED FOR

Ladies', Children's, & Gents' Wear,

WILL ISSUE THEIR

### FALL CATALOGUE

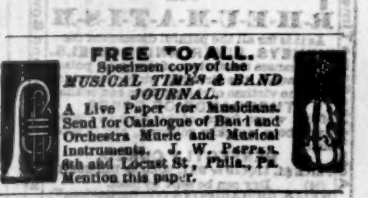
OF 146 PAGES, EXTENSIVELY ILLUSTRATED WITH FULL DESCRIPTIONS OF FALL STYLES AND PRICES, ABOUT SEPTEMBER 20, AND WILL MAIL THE SAME ON RECEIPT OF 6 CENTS FOR POSTAGE.

32, 34, & 36 West 23d St.,

NEW YORK CITY.

FREE TO ALL. Special copy of the MUSICAL TIMES & BAND JOURNAL.

A Live Paper for Musicians. Send for Catalogue of Band and Orchestra Music and Musical Instruments. J. W. PAPERMAN, 34 and 36 West 23d St., Phila., Pa. Mention this paper.



### ARMORIES.

In the Competition for plans for the New York State Armories, at Kingston, Watertown, and Newburgh, our plans were adopted, for their merit, completeness, and economy in cost. The above are all built on the fortress plan, for protection in the event of riots, the advantage from the loopholes covering effectively every approach. Always ready to show plans.

J. A. WOOD, Architect,  
330 Broadway, New York.



Sovereign" will in future be only sixteen months' imprisonment, instead of eight years' hard labor.

The Intelligence Department of the Horse Guards is preparing a new work on the armed strength of Russia, which will appear immediately. The last one was published in 1873, and was a translation from the German.

JAPAN, profiting by the example of the Western Barbarians, is now indulging in the luxury of a standing army. This comprises, with the Imperial Guard and local garrisons, some 43,700 men, with a first and second reserve of about 68,000. In cavalry the force is very weak, as there are but little over 3,000 horses in the service; but, as a Japanese on horseback is somewhat of an anomaly, this equine paucity is not of much consequence.

It is stated that King John of Abyssinia is now on the frontier of his own kingdom with a body of troops, in the hope of encountering his old enemies the Egyptians, now led by Arabi, and of rendering such

service as may induce England to restore Abyssinia some direct access to the seaboard.

With Diamond Dye any lady can get as good results as the best practical dyer. Every dye warranted true to name and sample.

Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham has not really discovered the *Alkaline* Vitis, which the ancient Alchemists sought by so much patient research and persistent experiment, her medicine seems, at least likely to compound an immense sale and universal popularity in the future. It is rapid progress and almost successful in any basis for a correct judgment; Mrs. Pinkham is a most promising competitor for such honorable distinction as the alchemists failed to achieve.

#### MARRIED.

BRACKETT—McHENRY.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Sept. 4, Col. A. G. Brackett, 34 U. S. Cavalry, to Rose McHenry, daughter of Judge M. D. McHenry, of Des Moines, Iowa. No cards.

SCHMIDT—FORD.—At New York City, Sept. 11, 1882, Lieutenant Commander H. P. Schmidt, U. S. Navy, to Miss Flora Ford, of Richmond, Va.

SCHWATKA—BRACKETT.—At Rock Island, Illinois, September 8, Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka, 3d U. S. Cavalry, to Miss Ada J. Brackett, daughter of Col. A. G. Brackett, 3d U. S. Cavalry.

#### BIRTHS.

BOWELL.—At Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho Ty. August 10, 1882, to the wife of 1st Lieut. Charles W. Howell, Adjutant 2d Infantry, a daughter.

#### DIED.

COLLINS.—At Columbus, Ohio, August 31, 1882, Francis Collins, a graduate of 1845, and formerly an officer in the Fourth Artillery.

CRANE.—On the Wagoner, Fort Wrangel, Alaska, August 13, 1882, Thomas Crane, Quartermaster U. S. Navy.

GIBBS.—At Trieste, September 9, Medical Inspector Benjamin F. Gibbs, U. S. Navy.

## GRAND PRIZE DRILL AT THE Pittsburgh EXPOSITION, October 2d, 3d, & 4th.

\$2,500

DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS.

Open to All.

To the best drilled Company.....\$1,000 00  
To the second best.....500 00  
To the third best.....Stand of Colors.

Open to the National Guard  
State of Pennsylvania.

To the best drilled Company.....\$500 00  
To the second best.....250 00  
To the third best.....100 00  
To the fourth best.....50 00  
To the fifth best.....Stand of Colors.

JUDGES APPOINTED  
BY THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES ARMY.

SPECIAL RAILROAD RATES FOR ALL  
COMPANIES ENTERING.

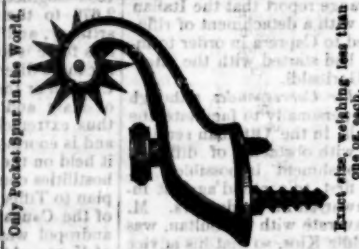
ENTRIES CLOSE MONDAY, SEPT. 25.

—ALSO—  
PRIZE DRUM-CORPS  
FIFE AND DRUM  
CONTESTS,  
OCTOBER THIRD,  
FOR  
Handsome Instruments.  
Open To All.

Each Corps must consist of seven men. Three Fife, Three Tenor Drummers, and one Bass Drummer.

For Rules and Regulations address  
J. C. PATTERSON,  
SECRETARY,  
P. O. Box 895, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**KIDNEY-WORT**  
THE GREAT CURE  
FOR  
**RHEUMATISM**  
As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS. It cures the system of the world's poison, and cures the dreadful suffering which only the victims of rheumatism can realize. THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in some cases PERFECTLY CURED.  
Solely Liquid - Dry, sold by druggists.  
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.



Thomson's Patent Pocket Spur.

Considered the *No. 1* of all Spurs for Military and Equestrian Riding. Can be attached and detached quickly, and carried in the vest pocket, they are so small and light. The main screw is of Bessemer steel. Will not break or injure. Can be attached a thousand times and still set as firmly as when first adjusted. Pairs allowed to set the same as if no spur attached. Free from danger breakage in rough ground or going up and down steps. Has the endorsement of Adjutant General Townsend, of N. Y., and many others. For sale by all Saddlery, General Hardware, Jewelry, and Military Equipment Houses, or by the manufacturer, PETER AYDEN, Newark, N. J., Sole Agent for the U. S. for Down Celebrated Newmarket Horse and Toilet Clippers. Send for Circular.

## GOLD PENS.

Pencils, Holders, Cases, &c.  
THE CALLI-GRAPHIC PEN.

A GOLD PEN and RUBBER HOLDER, containing ink for several days' writing. Can be carried in the pocket. Always ready for use. A luxury to persons who care to preserve their individuality in writing.

MABIE, TODD & BARD,  
180 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.  
Send for Price-List.  
OUR GOODS ARE SOLD BY FIRST CLASS DEALERS.

1st Prize Medal Vienna, 1873.

**CARL WEIS,**  
Manufacturer of  
Meerscham Pipes  
AND HOLDERS  
Wholesale and Retail. Finest Goods at lowest prices. Send for Circular.  
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.  
STORE—399 Broadway, New York.  
PARIS—20 Welles St., and Vienna, Austria.

**C. STEHR,**  
Manufacturer of  
MEERSCHAUM PIPES.  
Send for Circular and Price List.  
347 BROOME ST., NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1815.  
**HORSTMANN BROS. & CO.,**  
PHILADELPHIA,  
ARMY AND NAVY GOODS,  
SUMMER HELMETS.  
Mail orders and inquiries solicited.

**J. H. WILSON,**  
MILITARY AND NAVAL FURNISHER,  
1106 Chestnut Street Philadelphia,  
Orders for New Regulation Army Helmets promptly filled.  
SOLE AGENT AND MANUFACTURER OF MCKEEVER'S PATENT CARTRIDGE BOX.

**THE ORIGINAL DISTIN BAND INSTRUMENTS,**  
Made by BOOSEY & CO., London. W. A. POND & CO., 25 Union Square, New York, Sole Agents for the United States. Full Price List on application.

**FREDRICKS'**  
"Knickerbocker" Family Portrait Gallery  
No. 770 BROADWAY, Corner 9th Street, New York  
Imports, \$6 Per Dozen.

**R. H. MACY & CO.**  
Fourteenth St., Sixth Avenue,  
and 13th St., New York.  
Grand Central Fancy and Dry  
Goods Establishment.

The Largest and Most Complete Stock of  
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS  
TO BE FOUND IN THIS COUNTRY.

HAVING SUPPLIED WEST POINT FOR the last three years with these goods, we are fully conversant with the style and quality required by ARMY OFFICERS, and the most careful attention will be given to filling all orders. We make special mention of our Gents' undershirts.

SHIRTS,  
made to order, of Wamsutta Muslin, at guarantee price, at 90c.

OFFICERS STATIONED AT POSTS will find it to their advantage to send direct to us for all articles of China, both foreign and domestic. We purchase directly from the manufacturers, and are therefore enabled to sell at minimum prices. Our SPRING AND SUMMER CATALOGUE is now ready and will be sent free upon application.

**R. H. MACY & CO.**  
Do your SHOPPING in NEW YORK through  
**ROPER & TAYLOR,**  
Dry Goods and General Purchasing Agents,  
30 E. 14TH ST., NEW YORK.

Late with and for a number of years in charge of the mail order department of  
**A. T. STEWART & CO.**  
We purchase all kinds of goods. Samples and prices furnished free on application.

U. S. GRANT, JR. FERDINAND WARD.

**GRANT & WARD,**  
Bankers,  
NO. 2 WALL STREET.

Accounts of BANKS, BANKERS, MERCHANTS, and individuals received.

Bonds and stocks bought and sold on commission and full information given regarding investment securities.  
SPECIAL RATES TO MILITARY POSTS. D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

**SCRATCH NO MORE!**  
**SWAYNE'S**  
**ITCHING PILES. OINTMENT.**

SYMPTOMS are Moisture, Intense Itching, increased by scratching most at night. Other parts are sometimes affected. Swayne's Ointment cures. Also for Tetter, Blotches, all Skin Diseases.

Mailed in any address on receipt of 25c in postage stamps. 3 boxes, \$1.25. Address Dr. H. Swayne, Philadelphia, Pa.

**THOMAS MILLER & SON'S**  
NEW YORK  
**SHIRT MAKERS.**  
PAJAMAS  
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS & C.  
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.  
[From the Boston Globe.]



Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is zealously devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.

On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhoea, irregular and painful menstruation, all ovarian troubles, inflammation and ulceration, flooding, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the change of life."

It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

It costs only \$1. per bottle or six for \$5., and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply, as her home in Lynn, Mass.

For Kidney Complaint of either sex this compound is unsurpassed as abundant testimonials show. "Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "are the best in the world for the cure of Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. Her Blood Purifier works wonders in its special line and bids fair to equal the Compound in its popularity."

All must respect her as an Angel of Mercy whose sole ambition is to do good to others.

Those answering an Advertisement will confer a favor upon the Advertiser and the Publisher by stating that they saw the advertisement in the Army and Navy Journal.

THE ONLY RELIABLE AND STANDARD BRANDS OF CIGARETTES AND FINE TOBACCO.  
**KINNEY BROS.**  
SULTAN, CAPORAL, SWEET CAPORAL, ST. JAMES, &c. AMBASSADOR, ST. JAMES, 1-2, &c.  
FLORIDA CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS OF AMERICA.



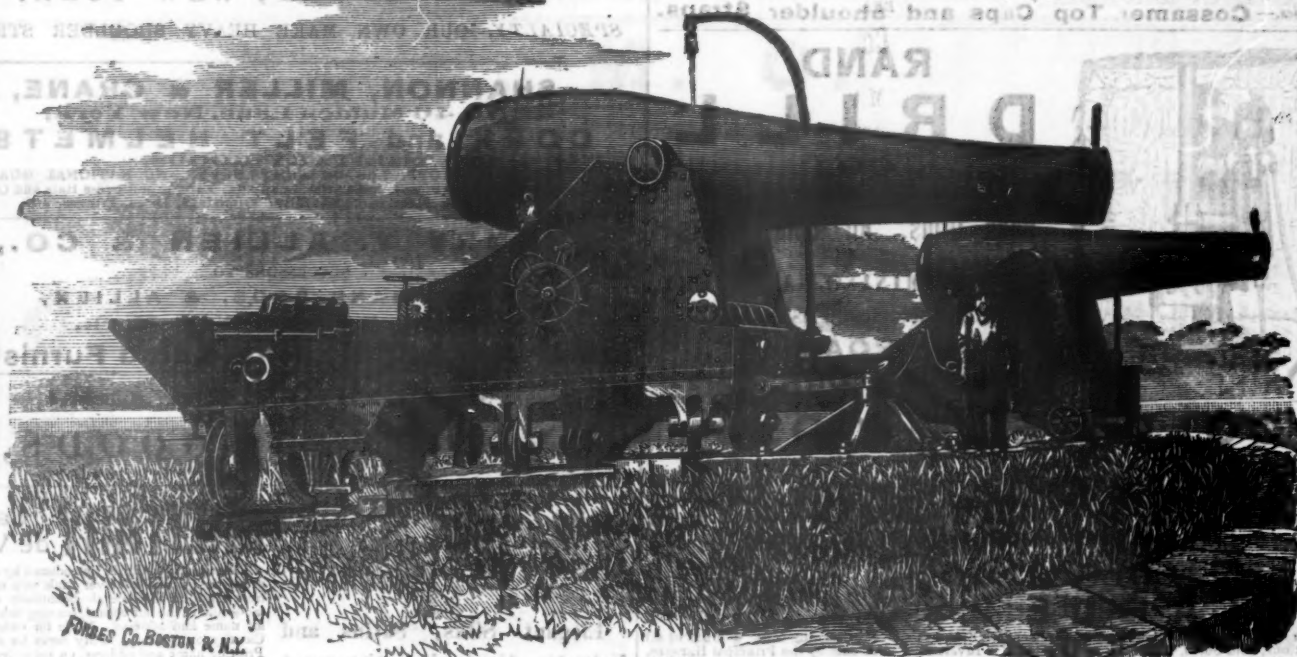
# THE SOUTH BOSTON IRON COMPANY.

INCORPORATED IN 1837.

Formerly CYRUS ALGER & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

ESTABLISHED 1800.

## MANUFACTURERS OF ORDNANCE AND WAR MATERIAL.



Heavy Rifled Ordnance, Field and Siege Batteries, Gun Carriages, Projectiles.

OFFICE-70 WATER STREET, BOSTON, MASS. WORKS-South Boston.

# THE WEST POINT FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1817, UNDER PATRONAGE OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT,

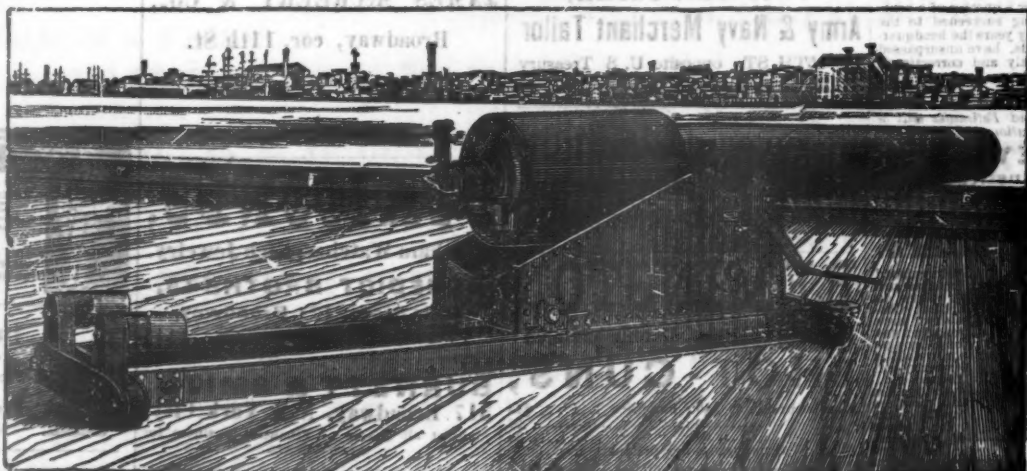
At Cold Spring, on the Hudson, (Opposite West Point.)

PAULDING, KEMBLE & CO., Proprietors.

## ORDNANCE AND APPURTENANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

For Field, Fortification, and Naval Purposes. Projectiles, Gun Carriages, &c., &c.

SOLE ESTABLISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES PREPARED TO MAKE COILED AND WELDED WROUGHT IRON BARRELS FOR CANNON.



BREECH-LOADING RIFLED CANNON FOR NAVAL USE.

Works at Cold Spring, on the Hudson.

Office, 30 Broadway, New York.



